The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

OUR MANUFACTURES.

Number of Manufactories and Value of Product in Each County in Ohio and West Virginia.

Special Correspondent Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1873.

Manufactories in Each County in Ohio.

Counties.	Establishments.	Product Dollars.
Adams	140	558,000
Allen	269	1,092,007
Ashland	165	978,670
Ashtabula	376	1,632,222
Athens	99	551,342
Auglaize	87	772,283
Belmont	278	2,057,034
Brown	178	855,327
Butler	470	6,106,432
Carroll	144	277,495
Champaign	217	1,343,501
Clark	196	4,152,035
Clermont	345	1,098,518
Clinton	177	641,255
Columbiana	427	2,807,947
Coshocton	172	623,979
Crawford	350	1,607,911
Cuyahoga	1,149	27,049,012
Darke	271	1,686,425
Defiance	107	987,845
Delaware	282	1,299,772
Erie	678	4,583,548
Fairfield	285	1,342,323
Fayette	133	613,529
Franklin	522	6,979,679
Fulton	99	523,115
Gallia	107	1,186,298
Geauga	192	951,491
Greene	264	2,017,910
Guernsey	186	547,437
Hamilton	2,469	78,905,980
Hancock	196	1,014,966
Hardin	112	825,209
Harrison	132	549,691
Henry	113	579,221
Highland	172	991,112
Hocking	92	399,757
Holmes	74	301,794
Huron	206	1,840,322
Jackson	122	1,680,665
Jefferson	260	4,062,617
Knox	280	2,028,690
Lake	249	1,328,915
Lawrence	116	4,015,540
Licking	276	1,685,674
Logan	236	1,601,987
Lorain	341	1,690,170
Lucas	205	8,139,182
Madison	117	405,806
Mahoning	253	7,313,855
Marion	135	643,388
Medina	196	747,617
Meigs	225	912,867
Mercer	157	382,559
Miami	277	2,958,840
Monroe	208	566,588
Montgomery	602	11,474,866
Morgan	150	743,257
Morrow	163	581,005
Muskingum	334	3,692,992
Noble	160	296,661
Ottawa	80	574,402
Paulding	39	279,300
Perry	125	354,429
Pickaway	110	669,181
Pike	89	414,637
Portage	238	1,858,432
Preble	262	960,056
Putnam	112	387,350
Richland	372	3,002,727
Ross	268	2,567,320
Sandusky	217	1,582,532
Scioto	174	3,562,144
Seneca	236	1,173,715
Shelby	153	696,132
Stark	504	8,712,522
Summit	513	8,769,486
Trumbull	413	5,113,915
Tuscarawas	372	2,106,488
Union	120	547,914
Van Wert	82	703,005
Vinton	92	786,591
Warren	173	1,040,654
Washington	254	2,341,913
Wayne	347	2,457,174
Williams	129	583,692
Wood	164	735,436
Wyandot	118	824,187
Total	22,773	269,713,610

Manufactories in Each County in West Virginia.

Counties.	No. of establishments.	Products Dollars.
Barbour	53	139,128
Berkeley	261	1,101,595
Boone	2	56,000
Braxton	13	59,720
Brooke	49	260,725
Cabell	19	48,000
Calhoun	2	6,000
Clay	9	10,527
Doddridge	56	149,293
Fayette	25	38,444
Gilmer	8	11,770
Grant	60	85,901
Greenbrier	56	233,663
Hampshire	56	137,458
Hancock	55	260,550
Hardy	40	91,706
Harrison	127	352,239
Jackson	60	229,716
Jefferson	108	1,375,695
Kanawha	164	1,097,729
Lewis	31	53,870
Lincoln	2	4,153
Logan	3	3,560
Marion	29	334,080
Marshall	44	1,468,921
Mason	53	1,955,138
McDowell		
Mercer	4	11,204
Mineral	23	117,532
Monongahela	115	329,714
Monroe	21	87,020
Morgan	14	140,212
Nicholas	14	79,733
Ohio	286	10,765,859
Pendleton	26	79,171
Pleasants	35	79,570
Pocahontas	22	59,482
Preston	97	532,407
Putnam	19	80,230
Raleigh		
Randolph	25	45,881
Ritchie	69	259,702
Roane	20	74,025
Taylor	86	349,136
Tucker	7	16,760
Tyler	33	132,878
Upshur	49	124,656
Wayne		
Webster	3	6,734
Wetzel	21	83,847
Wirt	43	87,492
Wood	130	1,056,822
Wyoming	1	4,840
Total	2,444	24,102,201

It must be borne in mind that the Superintendent of the Census does not claim that these returns are absolutely correct, but that they are as near right as they can be made under the present law.

The volumes will not be ready for distribution for some weeks yet. These tables are compiled from the manuscript and corrected proof-sheets furnished the GAZETTE correspondent by Col. Stocking, Chief Clerk of the Census Bureau.
DIAMOND.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—River thirty-eight feet; stationary. Arrived.—Warner, Wheeling; Ironsides, Pittsburgh; Nick Longworth, New Orleans. Departed.—Warner and Ironsides, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Arrived.—Cowan, Cairo; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; City of Chester, Memphis; Johnson, Keokuk; W. D. Smith, Kaltsburg. Departed.—none. River rising slowly. Clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, April 13.—Clear and pleasant. River rising steadily. Arrived.—Oil City, with the wreck of the Dardanelle. Departed.—Capitol City and Belfast, St. Louis; John Kyle, New Orleans.

CAIRO, ILL., April 12.—Arrived.—Bee, St. Louis, 9 P. M.; Rover, St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Ike Hamill, Memphis, 8; Emma Elliott, Memphis, 3; Glasgow, Johnsonville, 4; Quickstep, Evansville, 4; Robert Mitchell, New Orleans 6; Argosy, South, 6; Robert E. Lee, New Orleans, 11; Belle of Shreveport, St. Louis, 11; Alps, St. Louis, noon; Marble City, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Ada Hellman, St. Louis, 3; City of Quincy, New Orleans, 4; Thomas Sherlock, Cincinnati, 5; Babbage, Memphis, 6. Departed—Belle of Memphis, Memphis, 11 P. M.; Bee, New Orleans, 1 A. M.; Probasco, Memphis, 3; Elliott, St. Louis, 4; Mitchell, Louisville, 8; Quickstep, Evansville, 9; John A. Wood, Louisville, 10; Robert E. Lee, Louisville, 11; Belle of Shreveport, Red river, 1 P. M.; Alps, Vicksburg, 1; Marble City; Vicksburg, 3; Quincy, St. Louis, 7. River fallen 4 inches. Clear; mercury 62.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—The steamboat Big Horn, hence April 5th, with an assorted cargo, was burned yesterday at Point Pleasant, Bayou Bartholemew.

The bark Nebro, hence April 5th, for Falmouth, with 1,320 bales of cotton, while being towed down, collided near the head of the passes with the barge Charles Hickman.

The Nebro returned to the city for repairs. The Hickman was but slightly damaged.

LOUISVILLE, April 13.—River rising: 11 feet 10 inches in canal; 9 feet 10 inches in Indian Chute; 8 feet 4 inches over rocks; 6½ feet in middle chute. Clear and cool. Business dull. Arrived.—Minnesota, John Kilgour, Belle Vernon and Arlington from Cincinnati; H. S. Turner, New Orleans; Savannah, St. Louis. Departed.—Kilgour and Alice Brown and tow, New Orleans. The Wilmington and Belle Vernon, Memphis to Cincinnati, are expected to pass up to-night. The Turner will load here for her return.

Another Atlantic Cable.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 12.—The steamer Kangaroo to-day commenced laying the shore end of the Atlantic Cable from the Cable House at Fresh Water Point to near Chebucto Head, where it will be buried until the arrival of the Great Eastern, whichwill lay the main portion of the cable.

A Wife Murderer Hanged.

PRESTON, Ga., April 12.—Enoch Ferdinand Spann was hanged here yesterday for the murder of his wife on May 4th, 1872. His paramour and accomplice, Susan Eberhart, is under sentence to be hanged on May 2d. Two sisters and two brothers of the woman Eberhart witnessed the execution.

THE CAPITAL.

Prize Money for the Destruction of Rebel Vessels.

ANNEXATION OF MEXICO.

Plans for the New Sloops of War.

DECISION ON RAILROAD LANDS.

Estimated Increase of Internal Revenue Tax Collections.

THE VACANT KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

Railways Squabbling for Public Lands.

RECRUITING FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, April 13, 1873.

Annexation of Mexico.

Dispatches having been received here confirming the announcement that the visit of Secretary Belknap and General Sheridan to the Texan frontier is with a view of the acquisition of the Mexican territory, I visited the War Department for more definite information, and learned beyond doubt that important military movements are in embryo. Of course great reticence is manifested in reference to the question, but enough is known to warrant the statement that within the last three months a correspondence has been maintained between the Government officials and prominent parties residing in the Mexican Free Zone, with a view to annexation of that territory with the United States. Previous to the establishment of this correspondence several letters were received from the other side of the Rio Grande, urging that steps be taken to bring about the separation of the Free Zone States from Mexico. The matter was not then seriously considered, but subsequent efforts secured the desired attention. The information I received is to the effect that the correspondence on our part has been extremely cautious from the beginning. Assurances having come to hand that one hundred and sixty-five inhabitants of he Free Zone territory unanimously wish for annexation, and that in that aspect it is their right to separate from Mexico and the duty of the Legislature to aid them so far as possible without any rupture of our relations with the Mexican Government, the question was raised as to what substantial foundation there is for the first assurance.

The reply was that an investigation by the U. S. officials would demonstrate its correctness, and whether the United States Government will or will not aid the separationists, the effort will be made, and in that event trouble may be expected on the Mexican border. The foregoing is a summary of statements made to me, as to accuracy of which in respect of details I have no means of determining, but the indications are that future events will justify them.

The President's Inaugural address stated very clearly his policy in regard to acquisition of foreign territory. He will not precipitate the struggle of the Mexican separationists. To take such steps as will insure the safety of the border is, however, another question and a duty not to be neglected, which is the real reason of Belknap's visit and the massing of troops on the Rio Grande. I have also taken occasion to converse with two gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps, who express the opinion that the subject is serious, and ridicule the idea that the Secretary of War would go with a leading border General over Mexican and Texas ground unless important military movements are on foot.

Prize Money for Destruction of Rebel Vessels.

In addition to the recent award of $268,000 bounty for the destruction of the enemy's vessels at New Orleans by Admiral Farragut, Judge Humphries has awarded $900,000 prize money. This decision will have to be further considered by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia *in banc*. If then affirmed, the Treasury Department is to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. General Butler is the attorney in behalf of the captors. No distribution of this money can take place until these decisions are reached. When the distribution takes place all who have claims can make application to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury directly without the intervention of any agents and obtain their money without any expenses.

Recruiting for the U. S. Navy.

Recruiting on a small scale for the United States Navy will begin within a few days. These recruits will fill vacancies which constantly occur and enable the Government to keep a number on hand in excess of those on actual duty. Machinists and boiler makers are more difficult to be obtained than others; men of this trade as a general thing being married, and with families, preferring not to go to sea. It is stated at the Navy Department that the workmen of the above trade can make as much money if not more in the Navy than they can in many shops on shore.

American Seamen in the Navy.

The question of manning the American Navy with American seamen is not yet given up by the Secretary of the Navy. The fact is that but about one-fourth of our navy consists of American seamen. The commerce on our great lakes absorbs most of our sailors, and the Navy is mainly dependent upon the foreign element for capable seamen. The only solution of this difficulty obtainable is for Congress to authorize the apprenticeship to the Navy of three hundred boys of American parentage per annum, a proposition which the Secretary of the Navy intends to have considered next Congress.

Good Only to Washington.

In a circular just issued by the Attorney General relative to the law requiring the use of stamped envelopes instead of the present franked envelopes, is a clause providing that marshals, attorneys and clerks of the United States Courts, may order stamps for the use of their respective offices, "to be used exclusively in their official correspondence with the Executive Departments of the Government in Washington city."

This order seems to indicate that these stamps cannot be used for "official" correspondence to any other point.

Inquiries Under the New Internal Revenue Law.

Inquiries are quite frequently made of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as to whether it will be necessary under the new law, where special tax-payers remove their place of business either in or out of the State, to take out a new special tax license. The Commissioner decides that it is not, provided the change of business is registered with the collector. If this is not done, they are liable to pay the tax over again.

Estimated Increase of Internal Revenue Tax Collections.

It is estimated at the Internal Revenue Bureau that the collections under the new internal Revenue law will be increased 50 per cent. because of the impossibility of defrauding the Government out of its special taxes, owing to the publicity which every manufacturer and dealer is compelled to give to his special tax receipt, by keeping the same open to the view of his trade.

The Vacant Kansas Senatorship.

Gov. Osborn, of Kansas, stated before he left Washington, that it was his intention to make a temporary appointment of United States Senator to succeed Mr. Caldwell. It is stated here that this appointment will be made from such source as not to conflict with the Governor's chances for the position, it being well known that he is a candidate for the U. S. Senate for the regular term.

Plans for the New Sloops of War.

Under the proposed plan for the new iron steam sloops of war, six (6) guns are to be carried. One eleven inch pivot, four nine inch broad-side, and one gun on the fourcastle deck. The hulls will be of iron, sheathed with wood, with an outside sheathing of copper. This plan is adopted to prevent the fouling of iron bottoms in warm latitudes.

Virginia Lands.

Real estate agents in this city state that there has been a general rush on the part of speculators, during the past month, for Virginia lands. The cause assigned for this change is asserted to be the result of the last Presidential election, and the good will evinced by the President towards the Southern people in his contemplated trip in that section.

Internal Revenue Collectors and Their Staff.

Collectors of Internal Revenue are writing the commissioner respecting the extent they will be allowed to go in increasing the force under the new law. In the largest districts the increase will be considerable, the exact number will be stated by the Commissioner in a special circular about the 15th inst.

"Never Say Die."

Senator Brownlow, in a letter to a friend in this city, states that the report going the rounds of the press, that he is at the point of death, is not true, and that it will be some time before Andy Johnson will have an opportunity of getting his seat in the Senate. He says he enjoys his usual health, with the exception of palsy.

The Salaries of Teachers.

Advices received at the Bureau of Education, from Memphis, Tenn., state that the efforts made to equalize the salaries of male and female teachers in that city, have failed, owing to alleged poverty on the part of the Board of Education.

Last Shipment for Vienna.

The last shipment for Vienna from the Bureau of Education, left yesterday. It consisted of reports of States and cities, many of which, for the sake of ornament, were rebound. There were over 300 volumes.

Acknowledgment.

In a letter to Secretary Fish, Gen. Van Buren acknowledges the efforts of the Bureau of Education in securing a creditable representation of American education, to appear at Vienna.

Appointments Much Sought After.

A distinguished U. S. Senator states that he has had over seven hundred applications for appointments as honorary Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition. DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1873.

Decision on Railroad Lands.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has notified the local land offices along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad that the Secretary of the Interior had decided that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is entitled to lands along the line laid down on its map of the preliminary location, as against all persons who made settlements on such lands after said preliminary map had been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior, but before the lands had been formally withdrawn. This decision is adverse to several hundred claimants, and involves about two hundred sections of land in Minnesota, Washington Territory and elsewhere.

The Rumored Resignations Denied.

Rumors have been repeated from time to time of the resignation of Ministers Low and DeLong. Inquiry at official sources to-day shows that Low's resignation has not been received, and that ex Senator Cole's name has not even been mentioned by the President in connection with the China or Japan mission. Cole himself says he is not an applicant for a diplomatic position. Up to noon to-day no one at the President's house or at the Department of State had any intimation of DeLong's rumored resignation further than what has been privately said by some of his friends, namely, that he would retire should the administration desire a change.

Railways Squabbling for Public Lands.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day heard an argument of President Becker, of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, in support of its application for patents for about four hundred sections of land where it crosses the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Both roads claim the land to be included in their respective land grants. Ex-Senator Wade represented the Northern Pacific Company. Further argument was postponed till May 1st.

Balances in the Treasury.

Currency $2,198,319; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit $25,220,000; coin $70,111,186, including coin certificates, $23,226,990; legal tenders outstanding $358,519,625.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1873.

The New Loan.

The salaries of Bigelow, Chief of the Loan Division, and three clerks of the Treasury Department, who accompany him, ceased when they last week left Washington for New York to embark for London. Their entire expenses are now paid by the Syndicate, in whose interest they take the new 5 per cent. bonds to England. These bonds will be exchanged for old five-twenty bonds, and none will be delivered in any other way. It is expected the party will be absent about one year.

FOREIGN.

The Pope in a Critical Condition—His Death Imminent—The Spanish Revolution—Particulars of the Attack on Puigcerda—Fight Between Smugglers and Turkish Revenue Officers—Several Killed and Many Wounded—Escape of a Bank of England Forger from Prison in Havana.

WEST INDIES.

The Samana Bay Scheme.

HAVANA, April 12.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 7th have been received. It was reported there that an American steamer had arrived at Porto Rico with news that a steamship had appeared in Samana Bay with a large number of colonists from the United States, that when the Americans attempted to disembark their landing was opposed by the inhabitants, and there was some bloodshed. The report was not credited at St. Thomas, and was believed to have been manufactured by enemies of the Samana Bay scheme in Porto Rico.

Revolution Suppressed.

HAVANA, April 12.—A news letter from Jacmel, Hayti, dated March 24, gives the particulars of an abortive revolution at Gonaives, of which General Michael was the ringleader. The authorities succeeded in quelling the disturbance. Thirty of those implicated, including the leader, were executed. Michael, who was a hairdresser in 1868 and became General in 1868, made a grand and eloquent speech on the scaffold. He said great men like Napoleon and others had their destiny to fulfill, and he had fulfilled his.

Escape of the Bank of England Forger.

HAVANA, April 11, via Key West, April 12.—Bidwell, the Bank of England forger, escaped from prison yesterday evening by jumping over the balcony. He is supposed to be hiding in the city. Bidwell's friends, seeing the impossibility by legal means to counteract the efforts of the British consul to secure his extradition, undoubtedly assisted him to escape.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Revolution.

PARIS, April 12.—A dispatch from Perpignan says the Carlists retreated from Puigcerda in consequence of the arrival of three columns of fresh troops. The Carlists, however, say they withdrew because they would not fight on Good Friday, but intended to renew the attack. Don Carlos waited in Perpignan the result of the attack on Puigcerda.

MADRID, April 12.—The Carlist force which attacked Puigcerda was 1,000 strong, while the defenders of the town numbered 500, of whom only fifty were soldiers. After a fusilade of twenty-four hours the ammunition of the Republicans became exhausted, and the Alcade sent for reinforcements, but they arrived too late to participate in the fighting, as the Carlists had withdrawn from before the town. They carried off their wounded and buried their dead.

Checking Insubordination.

MADRID, April 13.—General Velarde, the new Captain General, assumed command of Barcelona last week. He has inaugurated a series of measures to check insubordination, which have proved most effective.

ITALY.

The Pope in a Critical Condition.

ROME, April 13.—The Pope, after suffering many hours of great pain, is now in a lethargic state. His physicians have forbidden the issue of bulletins, and the clerical papers have been ordered to abstain from making reports. It is feared the recovery of the Pope is impossible. It is believed his death will be kept secret until the conclave has elected a successor, to avoid the interference of Germany and Italy. All the cardinals save two are now at the Vatican. There are four hundred Papal troops inside, and orders have been given to allow no one to enter.

TURKEY.

Fight Between Smugglers and Revenue Officers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12.—In a conflict near this city yesterday between smugglers and Turkish revenue officers several were killed and many wounded.

FRANCE.

The Vacancy in the Assembly.

PARIS, April 12.—The Moderate Republicans in the National Assembly failed to induce Thiers to withdraw M. De Remusat's candidacy for the vacancy in that body from Paris. *Le Siecle* announces that it will support Bardolet.

THE TURF.

Louisiana Jockey Club, Spring Meeting—First Day.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—First race, one mile and three quarters, all ages, club purse $500, first horse $350, second $100 and third $50; won by Fannie M. by a length, beating Mary Louise, Young Harvey, Emma Louisiana, Sir Rufus and C. O. D., to the same order; time 3:13.

Second race, Pickwick stake for colts, three years old; $50 entrance, $600 to the first horse, $1,500 added, second horse $300, and third $200; twelve nominations, five started; Sallie Watson, 1 and 1; Dunboy, 2, 2 and 3; Elwin Adams, 3 and 2; Vaialla 4 and 4; Sunrise distanced; time 1:74½ and 1:48—each heat was won by a length.

Third race, three miles, all ages, one hundred pounds each; three pounds allowed to mares and geldings; club purse $800; first horse, $600, second $150, and third $50; won by Morgan Scout by a length, beating Frank Hampton, Tom Corbett and Flora McIver in the same order; time 5:36¾.

The Oakland (San Francisco) Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—There was a very large attendance at the Oakland race track this afternoon to witness the race between Elmo and Ajax for $5,000. Elmo won the first heat in 2:39½; second, 2:31½. The first heat was very close. The second was also close. Elmo won the third heat in 2:31¼.

The Recent Burglary at the First National Bank of Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 12.—The loss by the burglary at the First National Bank, a few days since, proves to be greater than supposed at the time. A box of papers belonging to V. H. Ketcham, President of the Bank, was taken, containing twenty Toledo city bonds of $1,000 each, numbers 29 to 34 inclusive, and numbers 37, 40, 75, 76, 77, 78 and 87 of date November 9th, 1872, and numbers 83 to 85 of May 4th, 1870; also number 21 of the latter date of $500. The aggregate loss will reach twenty-five thousand dollars.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

POOR LO!

How He Makes Peace.

THE MODO PROBLEM SOLVED.

Finale of a "Talk."

General Canby and Rev. Dr. Thomas Killed.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE MASSACRE.

The Red Skins to be Severely Punished.

THE PEACE POLICY "PLAYED OUT."

Glowing Tribute to the Heroic Soldier by Gen. Sherman.

LAVA BED, April 11, via YREKA, April 12.—Yesterday afternoon five Indians and four squaws came into our camp and were made presents of clothing and provisions by the Peace Commission, and a message was sent out by the Commissioners asking for a talk this morning at a point about one mile from over the picket line. Later in the evening Bogus Charley came and told the picket that he would take his gun, that he (Charley) did not intend to go back any more. The picket brought him to the tent of General Canby, where Charley left his gun, and remained at the tent of Frank Riddle during the night. This morning Boston Charley came in and told the Commissioners that Captain Jack and five other Indians would meet the Commissioners outside our lines. Boston Charley and Bogus then mounted a horse and started for the Lava Bed. About an hour after their departure General Canby, Dr. Thomas, A. B. Meacham and Mr. Dyer, with Frank Riddell and his squaw, Winema, mounted and started for the place appointed. The party arrived at the place appointed, and were closely watched by the signal officer, Lieutenant Adams, from the signal station on the hill overlooking our camp. About half an hour after the party had arrived a cry from the signal station was heard, saying that the Indians had attacked the Peace Commissioners and that an engagement had commenced between the Indians and Col. Mason. In a few moments troops were under arms, and deployed as skirmishers, under command of Col. Greene, and orders were given to "Forward, double quick." Very shortly after Mr. Dyer returned and told us that the Indians had attacked them, and that he thought he was the only one who had escaped, but in a few moments after Riddle and his squaw were seen within the picket line. From him we gather the following account of how the massacre commenced:

Meacham made a short speech to the Indians, followed by General Canby, and then Dr. Thomas. Then Captain Jack made a speech, asking for "Hat creek and Cottonwood," the places now occupied by Fairchild and Davis for a reservation. Mr. Meacham told Jack that it was not possible to give him what he asked. Schonchin told Meacham to say no more, that he (Meacham) had said enough upon that subject, and while Schonchin was speaking, Captain Jack got up and walked behind the others and turned his back, and exclaimed "all ready," drew his pistol and snapped the cap at General Canby. He cocked his pistol again and fired. General Canby fell dead, shot under the right eye. Schonchin then shot Meacham in the shoulder and head, but he is still alive. Boston Charley and another Indian shot and killed Dr. Thomas. Nasty Jim chased Dyer for some distance, but Dyer turned upon him with pistol in hand, and Jim ran. An Indian knocked down Riddle's squaw and took her horse, but Captain Jack made him return it, and then another Indian chased Riddle and shot at him. This last may be taken with a grain of salt.

The troops are now about a mile in the Lava Beds, lying on their arms, and will probably advance to night under cover of darkness. There are about six hundred troops which can be brought into active service, and I believe they will end the Modoc war. Meacham is not expected to survive.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The following is a portion of the *Herald's* special about the massacre of General Canby and the Peace Commissioners, dated, Lava Beds, 11th, 3 P. M.: Between ten and eleven o'clock this morning the Peace Commission party, comprising General Canby, A. B. Meacham, Dr. Thomas, Mr. Dyer, Riddle, the interpreter, and squaw, and Bogus Charley and Boston Charley, went out to the council ground. There they met Captain Jack, John Schonchin, Black Jim, Shack Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man and Hawker Jim. They had no guns with them, but each carried a pistol at his belt. In previous interviews they had their guns with them. They sat down in a kind of broken circle, and General Canby, Meacham and Dr. Thomas sat together, faced by Captain Jack and Schonchin. Dyer remained on his mule, with Hawker Jim and Shack Nasty Jim to his left. Meacham opened the talk and gave a long history of what they wanted to do for them, after which General Canby and Dr. Thomas both talked for some time. Captain Jack then talked in an apparently good, serious strain, and when he finished, stepped back to the rear, near where Meacham's horse was hitched. John Schonchin then began to talk, and while he was speaking, Dyer heard a cap miss fire, and looking around, saw Captain Jack to his left with his pistol pointed at General Canby. This was a signal for a general massacre, and a half a dozen shots were fired inside of half a minute. Captain Jack fired again on General Canby, and the noble old gentleman ran off to the left, but was speedily shot down and killed instantly. Meacham was shot at by Schonchin and wounded in the head. He tried to draw his Derringer, when two Indians ran up and knocked him down. Mr. Thomas was killed almost instantly by two pistol shots in the head. Riddle ran off, and it appears they did not fire on him, but they knocked his squaw down. Dyer, Riddle and the squaw returned in safety to the camp. About one hundred yards to the west of the place of meeting was found A. B. Meacham, badly wounded, with a pistol shot over the left eye. Fifty yards further on was the body of Rev. Dr. Thomas, lying on his face and stripped to the waist. Life was extinct from the pistol shot wounds in the head. The body of General Canby was stripped of every vestige of clothing, and lay about one hundred yards to the southward, with two pistol shot wounds in the head.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The news of the murder of General Canby and Dr. Thomas, received at Jacksonville, caused intense excitement among the people. There was loud denunciation of Secretary Delano. They hold him responsible. He was burned in effigy there to-night.

YREKA, April 12—10 P. M.—The news of the horrible massacre of General Canby and Commissioner Thomas has cast a gloom over the whole community, and the excitement is intense. A feeling exists that the Indians should not receive the punishment they richly deserve, that not one should be left of this terrible massacre. H. C. Tuckner, who brought the official dispatches, left headquarters at five o'clock last evening. He says that orders had just been issued for an advance along the whole line at five o'clock this morning. The plan was to advance slowly, taking everything as they went, having rations with them, and provisions with them. It may be two days before the trouble is ended. It is presumed General Canby's and Commissioner Thomas' remains will be forwarded to this place.

A dispatch from here at 9 o'clock to-night for Gillem's headquarters with a dispatch from General Scofield. By many it is believed the Modocs will make a desperate fight till the last man dies, and that they will not leave the caves. By others it is thought they have already made their escape from the Lava Bed and will commence a relentless war on all weak parties they may meet. It is supposed that Scar Faced Charley and Curley Headed Doctor were with the Indians who attacked Col. Mason's position. That was a blind to attract the attention of General Gillem from the conference between Jack and his followers, and the Commissioners.

Later.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The terrible news of the treacherous assassination of Brigadier General Canby by the Modoc chief, and the intelligence received at the same time of the murders committed by Apaches, cause a profound feeling of grief and indignation, which finds expression in all quarters, particularly in the army, where General Canby was held in great esteem and affection. Both utterances of an earnest desire for the extermination of these savages. This feeling of indignation has taken the place of all ideas whatever of peace, and the slightest consideration cannot be given to any other proposition than that to move at once to the severest punishment of the Modocs. The following is a dispatch received at the office of the Adjutant General of the Army:

Headquarters, Division of the Pacific, April 13.—To General W. T. Sherman, Washington—The following report of horrible treachery and murder has just been received. I have telegraphed to Colonel Gillem to let the punishment of the Modocs be as severe as their treachery has merited, and hope to hear soon that he has made an end of them.

[Signed] J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major General Commanding.

[Copy of telegram to the Assistant Adjutant General.]

Department of California, from the Modoc Expedition.—General Canby, with the peace commissioners, went to meet the Indians about one mile in front of the camp at 11:03 this morning. At 1:30 P. M. the signal officer whom I had watching the conference reported firing. Upon reaching the place of meeting I found that Gen. Canby and Rev. Dr. Thomas had been killed and Meacham wounded. The other commissioner, Dyer, escaped unhurt. I shall at once commence active operations against the Indians.

[Signed] ALVIN GILLEM,
Col. 7th Cavalry Commanding.

Dated at camp south of Tule Lake, April 11.

Similar official reports were also received by Assistant Adjutant General W. D. Whipple, at army headquarters, from Assistant Adjutant General H. Clay Wood, at Portland, Oregon, who has been advised by Col. Gillem of the tragedy. The information was communicated to the President at a late hour last night by Adjutant General Townsend, and General Sherman was also appraised at a late hour of the occurrence. The feelings of the President and General at the sudden announcement were of the most intense sorrow and indignation, and there was not an instant's hesitancy in the declaration that the Modocs shall be made to suffer to the severest extent for their crime. It is now evident that the act was long premeditated, and this fact, added to the deep sense of wrath that the massacre has aroused, the President has unreservedly expressed his sanction of this severest measures now necessary to properly punish the Modocs, and his views in this respect have been fully stated to the authorities acting under the War Department. General Sherman has also telegraphed to General Schofield instructions to move his entire force upon the Indians. General Sherman has also prepared the following order announcing the death of General Canby, which will be promulgated to-morrow:

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, April 14, 1873.—General Order No 5.—It again becomes the sad duty of the General to announce to the army the death of one of our most illustrious and most honored comrades, General Edward R. S. Canby, commanding the Department of Columbia. He was, on Friday last, April 11th, shot dead by Chief Jack while he was endeavoring to mediate for the removal of the Modocs from their present rocky fastness on the northern border of California to a reservation where the Indians would be maintained and protected by the civil agents of the Government. That such a life should have been sacrificed in such a cause will ever be a source of regret to his relations and friends. Yet the General trusts that all good soldiers will be consoled, knowing that Canby lost his life on duty and in the execution of his office, for he had been especially chosen and appointed for this delicate and dangerous trust by reason of his well known patience and forbearance, and for his entire self abnegation and fidelity to the expressed wishes of his Government and his large experience in dealing with the savage character of the Indians. He had already completed the necessary military preparations to enforce obedience to the conditions of the Peace Commissioners, after which he seems to have accompanied them to the council with the savage chiefs in a supposed friendly council, and there met his death by treachery outside of his military lines, but within view of the signal station. At the same time one of the Peace Commissioners was killed outright and another mortally wounded, and a third escaped unhurt. Thus perished one of the kindest and best gentlemen of this or any other country, whose social equalled his military virtues. To even sketch his army history would pass the limits of a general order, and it must here suffice to state that General Canby began his military career as a cadet at West Point in the summer of 1835, graduating in 1839, since which time he has continuously served thirty-eight years, passing through all grades to Major General of Volunteers and Brigadier General of the Regular Army. He served his early life with marked distinction in the Florida and Mexican Wars, and the outbreak of the civil war found him on duty in New Mexico, where, after the defection of his senior, he remained in command and defended his country successfully against a formidable inroad from the direction of Texas. Afterwards transferred to the east, to a more active and important sphere, he exercised various high commar is, and at the close of the civil war was in chief command of the military division of West Mississippi, in which he had received a painful wound, but had the honor to capture Mobile and compel the surrender of the rebel forces of the southwest.

Since the close of the war he has repeatedly been chosen for special services by reason of his superior knowledge of law and civil government, his known fidelity to the wishes of the Executive and his chivalrous elevation to his profession, in all of which life success was perfect. When fatigued by a long service in the army, in 1869 he voluntarily consented to take command of the Department of the Columbia, where he expected to enjoy the repose he so much coveted. This Modoc difficulty arose in that quarter, and its being extremely desirous to end it by peaceful means, it seemed almost providential that it should have occurred within the sphere of General Canby's command. He responded to the call of his Government with alacrity, and has labored with a patience that deserved better success. But, alas! the end is different from that which he and his best friends had hoped for, and he now lies a corpse in the wild mountains of California, while the lightning flashes his requiem to the furthermost corner of the civilized world. Though dead, the record of his fame is resplendent with noble deeds well done, and no name in our army register stands fairer or higher for personal qualities that command the universal respect, honor, affection and love of his countrymen.

General Canby leaves to his country a heart-broken widow, but no children. Every honor consistent with law and usage shall be paid his remains, full notice of which will be given as soon as his family can be consulted and arrangements concluded.

By order of General Sherman,
W. D. WHIPPLE,
Adjutant General.

Many personal friends and old associates of the distinguished deceased called at the War Department to-day, though the offices were not open to the public for official confirmation and particulars of the painful story. Officers of the army on duty here, including those holding official positions on General Sherman's staff, were appealed to both at their homes and in the street by anxious friends of the Modoc victims, to know if there could be the slightest hope that the tale of savage treachery was less terrible than has been recounted.

General Sherman has been in conference with the President to-night upon questions arising or likely to arise from this change in the scenes of the Modoc war, but upon the policy to be pursued there is nothing less than already indicated in this dispatch, namely, that of complete and enduring punishment by the troops of this Government of the heartless race which has proven how thoroughly harsh treatment is now deserved by them.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The feeling of indignation against the Modoc murderers, as attested by conversations with all leading officials in Washington, reaches a degree of intensity which no Indian treachery has ever heretofore created. Every member of the Cabinet has alluded to the necessities which the outrages have precipitated, and it can be said there is no difference of opinion whatever as to the policy that should now be pursued toward this particular band of Indians. The Secretary of the Interior was informed of the murders last night, when he immediately expressed views concerning the future treatment of the Modocs similar to those entertained by the President, the General of the army and others.

To-day Delano had a long consultation with General Sherman, and firmly concurs with the latter upon the subject of punishment to be inflicted upon the savages. The instruct

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MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1873.

MARK TWAIN writes a letter to the *Tribune*, New York, urging the employment of life rafts, in place of boats, on sea going ships and steamers. He claims that they occupy less space than boats, and that they cannot be capsized or foundered.

IT READS very like sarcasm, the report that General Spinner will not publish the names of those Congressmen who return their money to the Treasury. He has no need to. They are generally careful to give the widest publicity to the action on their own account. But the entire proceeding is too thin to deceive any one.

THE Gas Company strike, in New York, has not only proven a failure, so far as the efforts to control the price of labor was concerned, but the violent and lawless acts of the strikers has lost them the sympathy of the public generally. If laboring men would keep in mind the fact that fair negotiation is better than violence, they would oftener succeed in their efforts to advance wages.

RUSSIA is about to send an exploring expedition to Northern Siberia—with a view to the thorough survey of the *terra incognita* that fringes the frozen ocean. It is well known that Siberia abounds in mineral wealth, and the belief is entertained that a quantity of precious stones can be found in the far north. Whatever may be the result as regards material discoveries, the advantages to the scientific world will undoubtedly be great.

WE do not know that the House at Harrisburg ordered printed the speech delivered by Senator McClure to its members at their special invitation. It embodied some pretty strong statements, which, while apparently treated as so much fun, were calculated to make some of the members feel that there may have been just a trifle of truth mixed in with the fun. The merriment over, and we hope the members will give the speech a serious and reflective reading.

ADVICES from various sources concur in estimating the Indian troubles on the frontier as of more than usual importance. Several of the large tribes are exceedingly restive. The young men are the source of trouble. Those of the older men of the several tribes who visited Washington within the year are reported to be hostile to the plans of the young men, but are unable to control them. The development of a wide-spread Indian war will be likely to close up, very summarily, the peace policy of the President.

MISS LIZZIE M. GUTHRIE, a most estimable lady of this city, now a missionary teacher at Yokotama, Japan, has our thanks for a copy of the *Japan Gazette*, dated 22d February. It was brought by the steamer "Alaska" on her last trip from Japan. We clip from this far-off sheet a number of items of special interest for the readers of the GAZETTE. Miss Guthrie is a niece of Mrs. James Irwin, of this city. She is a lady of more than ordinary culture and intelligence, and has displayed remarkable energy in dedicating a portion, if not the whole, of her life to missionary teaching in the further East, a function for which she is eminently qualified.

THE visit of Secretary Belknap and General Sheridan to the Mexican frontier has already given rise to the rumor of a short and decisive war against Mexico, for the acquisition of territory. We doubt if there is any truth whatever in the rumor. There are other ways of settling our differences with Mexico than war. The Government of Mexico has been friendly toward us,—it was merely unable to protect its own frontier. If an agreement should be entered into, permitting our Government to do this, or certain territory yielded, so as to make a border more favorable to the maintenance of law and order, the entire difficulty might be more readily settled. But there is no necessity, as yet, for war—unless we shall make the feebleness of the Mexican Government the ground for an attack on her integrity.

THE County Executive Committee have indicated the time for holding the primaries and the several Conventions. The State Convention will be held on Tuesday, May 6, and the County Convention on the 3d of June. It will be seen from this, that the primaries are close at hand. We have frequently urged upon our best citizens the importance of giving attention to the primaries, in order that the several Conventions may be made up of the best class of persons available. This is the true method of relieving our politics of any discredit that may attach to them, and at the same time of securing peace and harmony in the party. We have long maintained that if persons absent themselves from the primary meetings, they have no right to complain of any action that may be taken. We shall refer to the subject again, but for the present, we suggest that it is time to be thinking of delegates to the Conventions, as well as candidates for the offices to be filled.

THE startling news from the scene of the Modoc war on the Pacific coast, this morning, will be read with a thrill of horror from one end of the land to the other, and a demand will go up for summary and ample retribution on the savages that no administration can disregard. General Canby, who was so treacherously murdered on Friday last, while holding a peace consultation with the leader of the Modocs, was one of the best officers of the regular army; a man of ripened judgment, whose the country noble service during the civil war, but in the silent process of reconstruction. In assassinated he was engaged in a mission of peace and humanity, and this makes the crime of the savages one of the most fearful in all their bloody record. We think the Peace Commissioners will now be sent to the rear and General Phil Sheridan to the front.

THE NEW VENTURE.

Again is the *Dispatch* after us, or after the High School—it is hard to tell which. Its half column of platitudes lengthens out to a column. Doubt, sarcasm, humility, Greenleaf, Webster, wrong spelling, and faulty grammar are its chief ingredients. Had another column of space been occupied, it is hard to tell what other elements might have been developed. As it is, the *Dispatch* man is very "portentious." His doubt as to the separation of the High from the Ward School course is admirable and his allusions to Bedford avenue and the water basin are so apt and pertinent, that we admit ourselves to be badly injured. Such disbelief is quite equal to that of the man who doubted whether he was born—or of Topsy, who thought she only "growed." It is to be classed among the fine things that cannot be answered. Of course its academic criticism is unanswerable,—as an academy course always includes the classics, the sciences, and the like. We regret exceedingly that we should have been misled by the fact that the High School faculty imagine that their scientific department is a specialty. Since the *Dispatch* hints otherwise, of course we are all wrong.

The grand feature of the *Dispatch's* irony, however, is that in which it seeks to know the difference between a competitive and specific examination. The mere suggestion of doubt, on its part, must, we presume, be taken as proof conclusive that there is no difference,—especially as it has Greenleaf and Webster at hand, and has indulged in fifty-three references to one of these standard authorities. We are in despair. After admitting several points made by us, avoiding others, and using its immense resources of sarcasm on still others, it blandly intimates its doubts of the entire affair,—and affirms that we are afflicted with "preternatural stupidity." This was intended, we presume, to be in answer to our demand for facts on its part. We admit that such a demand was rather stupid. Well, we dislike to use so offensive a term as "preternaturally stupid,"—but leave our readers to guess at the grade of stupidity that could give utterance to the oft quoted allusions of the *Dispatch* to the "darkest recesses of the reader's despair." We remind our cotemporary that it has not answered our inquiries relative to the depth of those recesses, or the intensity of the darkness referred to. If it shall object that these inquiries are "preternaturally stupid," we are compelled to remind it that they are about equal to the questions it asks. We submit that the *Dispatch* dare do nothing but quibble, and that it has no knowledge of High School affairs. We have not a column of space to waste in a mere display of windy words. We believe it is generally accepted as true, that evasion is a confession, either of ignorance or defeat—and as the *Dispatch* evades the several questions raised, under a guise of jolly sarcasm, we are compelled to leave it sorrowfully in the lurch. In a single particular we commend it. It admits that the High School has an "experimental tendency" that "should be commended." Reason why—it is a "new institution." By parity of reasoning, we presume every new Ward School that may be established is to have an "experimental tendency." Really, the *Dispatch* must explain. What is an "experimental tendency?" We have not referred to Webster fifty-four times to find out, because if not "preternaturally stupid," the *Dispatch* can certainly explain.

LEGISLATURE AND LEGISLATION.

Under the vicious system by which the laws of the State are made the annual meeting of our Legislature is a source of apprehension to the people and its adjournment a relief and pleasure. The late Legislature was no exception to this rule. We do not know that it was made, up of a greater share of reckless and corrupt members than usual; possibly the average of the last twenty years held, but one thing is certain, its proceedings were dominated over by an unscrupulous junta of politicians, speculators and lobbyists, whose word was law to their adhgrents, comprising a majority in the popular branch, and a fair proportion of the Senate.

The distinguishing characteristic of the session, as it has been that of every one for years past, was an eager devotion to schemes of private and corporate legislation, and the almost total ignoring of public business, in the proper transaction of which the whole body of the people are interested. The grasping corporation and the speculative citizen had the preference from beginning to end over the Commonwealth. How many private laws were passed, and what dangerous powers linger in their sections, it is, of course, impossible to state until the mountain of special legislation is sifted over. We presume there were not less than fifteen hundred of these special laws enacted during the session; they monopolized the time of members so completely that it is within bounds to assert that the consideration of public or general laws did not receive more than four or five days' attention in the House, and but little more in the Senate. Four or five days out of a hundred, and thirty or forty laws out of fifteen hundred, shows the proportion that legitimate and needed legislation bears to the time consumed and the bulk of the work turned out. During the closing days of the session hundreds of laws were passed by their titles alone, without being read, and sometimes merely the number of the bill was given! In one instance, nineteen laws were passed by the House in the space of four minutes. To be sure, most of them were printed, but the accumulation of over two thousand printed bills on a member's desk prevented the most conscientious and pains-taking from clearly appreciating the character of the work before them. Bills by the score were passed on the mere say-so of the members interested that they were "all right," and this speedily begot a system of mutual accommodation in helping each others' bills through, that is the most dangerous feature of the system of special legislation; the fate of a harmless, or possibly judicious law, would be contingent on acquiescence in obnoxious measures. This was the temptation that beset upright representatives from the start. It was prolific in fraud.

Of course all this is no new story; it is the legislative history of the State for a quarter of a century, and will continue until the system is annihilated by a power higher than the will of the members. Men come and go, but the system flourishes with added force every year. The new Constitution, judging by the work of the Convention as far as it has been advanced, will put the pruning knife of a substantial and honest reform to this monster evil that corrupts and poisons our State administration, and it is to this, and this alone, that the citizen must look for relief. The cry we hear every year that the people should send "better men" to the Legislature is a fallacious one. The best of men are made powerless by the system, and after a few days' experience, either silently acquies ce or join hands with its representatives. There must be positive and sweeping constitutional prohibition. This in time will root out the lobby, and drive to congenial pursuits outside of the Legislature, men who seek election year after year, that they may gather a twelve months' subsistence, and even accumulate wealth, as some have done, by trading in private legislation. With the disappearance of these men, not confined to any party or locality, the atmosphere of the State capital will become purified, and the annual meetings of the representatives of the people will cease to be a reproach and humiliation to all good citizens.

Another evil resulting from the degradation of our State Legislature, has long been observed by those who have carefully watched and studied our State politics. We refer to the decay in the character of our public men, and the promotion to high office and political leadership of the unscrupulous and keen sighted tricksters over the cultured and conscientious statesman. The shrewd and plotting manager has usurped the place that naturally belongs to the best type of the citizen. This is again the fault of the system we condemn. The Legislature should be the school where promising and ambitious young men take their first lessons in the practical details of politics and government. It was so in the past in Pennsylvania, and is now the case in other States. But we do not believe a more dangerous and demoralizing test was ever invented than that which awaits any man who is honestly eager to serve the people and the State, in the Pennsylvania Legislature. He is taught that law-making is a matter of trade and barter; that tricks and combinations, as a measure of success, are superior to principle, diligence and study; the feeling of responsibility in the discharge of public trusts is superceded by the desire of pecuniary gain, until this becomes the master passion, fed by examples on every hand and continual temptation. The process of corrupting the weak and well-intentioned is painfully apparent at the State capital. Men of sterling ability, strong in their integrity, and governed by high principle, give up their aspirations for public life, and retire disgusted to professional duties, the counting room, and the farm. Does not the composition of our Legislature year after year, demonstrate this? Take the representation of populous counties, where the wire puller holds undisputed away, and how seldom do we find among the members elected representative men in any of the great professional, commercial and industrial pursuits of life, the pursuits directly interested in wise laws and careful legislation. The places they should hold are filled by the product of wire pulling management, the obedient slaves of rings, and faithful servitors of lobbyists; men without a single aspiration to govern wisely and honestly, but solely animated by a desire to make money quickly and easily by the simple process of selling their votes. Break up the opportunities for such shameful traffic—withdraw the power, and hedge in the members with Constitutional prohibitions they cannot break over, and legislative life will lose its charm for the "rooster" and "pincher." "D——d if I would come here if that goes in the Constitution," a noted Philadelphia member remarked the other day, speaking of the article adopted by the Constitutional Convention, defining and limiting the powers of the Legislature. Of course he wouldn't; his occupation would be gone. But better men would take his place, and the places of others of the same kidney.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

BE careful of your pocket-book in the crowded streets and stores just now; the police say that the pick-pockets are abroad.

AN IOWA dealer, who sold several pumps, "to be paid for when Greeley was elected," recently brought suit against his customers for pay. Judgment was given for the defendants, with costs.

A THEATRICAL manager has sued an Omaha paper for $10,000 for defamation of character. What an egotist to imagine he had a character, and what a fool to think an Omaha paper had $10,000.

A PARISIAN has just died leaving the following testament: "It is my will that any of my relatives who shall presume to shed tears at my funeral shall be disinherited. He who laughs most heartily shall be sole heir."

AS A sample of the present high prices of old English typography, it may be noted that a copy of John Gower's "Confessio Amantis," printed by Caxton in 1483, was recently sold to a London dealer at £720, and resold to an American collector at about $4,000.

THERE is an anecdote of an English juror who, in a trial for murder, stood out doggedly for acquittal against the unanimous opinion of his fellows, and who confessed, many years afterwards, that he did so because he was himself the murderer.

RUSSIA still reckons time by the old Julian calendar. They call a year in Russia 365¼ days, which is an error of eleven minutes. This error has now amounted to over twelve days; so the Russians are twelve days behind the rest of the world in their reckoning.

THE population of British India is nearly 200,000,000. As showing the progress of traffic, under English rule, the trade of that country is given at £107,319,000 in the fiscal year 1871-72, the governmental reserve being £22,294,454, and the expenditure $18,390,454.

THAT enterprising and very rich Indian personage, the Maharajah Dhuleep Sigah, has resolved, it is announced, to contest Whitby at the next general election with the Premier's son Mr. W. H. Gladstone. Dhuleep is a Tory, and has estates in Perthshire and Yorkshire.

THE French sailors have introduced a new luxury. Garden snails, already prepared and cooked, are now being publicly sold in the streets, and they find ready customers. They are pronounced by epicures to be a delicacy which cannot be too highly appreciated, and they are devoured with gusto.

A GENTLEMAN who has a fancy for bees happened casually to say, a few evenings ago, that he is constructing an apiary in his garden. What was his astonishment, next day, on receiving from a lady, who had not quite understood him, a marmoset monkey and a copy of "Darwin's" Descent of Man," as her contribution to his new experiment.

A BILL has just passed both branches of the Illinois Legislature, and will doubtless receive the Governor's signature, providing that "any woman, married or single, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and possessing the qualifications prescribed for men, shall be eligible to any office under the general or special school laws of this State." Bonds are required of them the same as of men.

IT has long been noticed that fabrics colored with cochineal are apt to exhibit black specks, which have been ascribed to the presence of iron. According to Guignet, however, these are due to the formation of a carminate of lime, which occurs in the form of black powder, insoluble in water. This salt, of a red color, is soluble in acetic acid, without decomposition; and appears, on the drying of the solution, as a black residum.

A VERY handsomely dressed young man, who was waiting at his horse's head for his girl, Sunday afternoon, and desired to demonstrate to the watching neighbors how familiar he could be with such an animal, put the head of the noble beast in his bosom, and just then the animal sneezed, and—well, anybody who has seen a horse sneeze can picture to himself the state of that bosom and collar and vest, just as well as one of the old masters could do it.

"THE women to the boats!" rang through the Northfleet, and with her officers drawn up in line on the quarter-deck, and her commander standing with a loaded revolver at the gang-way, as many as might be were saved. "Good-bye, my love," said this noble captain, as his own wife, a bride of three weeks, was pressed into one of the boats; "good-bye, love," and went down with his ship. Of the few survivors of the Atlantic, the captain, who was asleep in the chart-room was one of the first reported.

A FEW philanthropic ladies and gentlemen are at present engaged in seeking public assistance to enable them to build a substantial home and registry office for female servants at Montreal. A Miss Hervey has presided over an establishment of this character for upward of thirty years, but has never been large enough to afford shelter for all who would use it. A lot of land upon which to erect the new institution has already been purchased, and the subscription movement gives promises of being successful.

CONGRESS, by an act in reference to tree-planting at the West, showed its faith in the theory that forests and the rain-fall are in intimate connection. A law was enacted which gives a full quarter section of land to any person who will plant, protect, and keep in a healthful condition for five years, forty acres of timber, the trees not to be more than eight feet apart. This is providing for climatic advantages and for a future supply of lumber alike. Those who make trees to grow where none grew before, will have a share in the blessings pronounced upon those who show equal forethought in raising blades of grass.

Prof. Carr, and points out some errors of fact in them ry using the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, and so among the number of those who are sicked where they get those rosy cheeks. Price, $1 25 per bottle.

AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE, Corner Penn avenue and sixth street.

STATE ITEMS.

NUMEROUS derricks were blown down at Fagundas and Oil City by the severe wind storm on Thursday.

IT is rumored that the Fayette County Branch Road will be merged into the Pennsylvania by Tom Scott.

DURING the flood Oil City uses a coal box for a lock-up for inebriated individuals. They can't afford to see a dollar and costs going to waste.

THE Warren and Venango Railroad has been visited with heavy land-slides, and consequently its trains are withdrawn upon the lower part of the line.

A NEW well has been struck on the Ware farm. It was tubed on Tuesday, and promises to be a very paying institution. It is owned by Laughlin & Horton.

THE Martin well, struck on Wednesday, located on New territory, about five miles from Butler, is flowing over twenty feet over the derrick. It promises to a big well.

MR. PETER J. DUMM, of Barr township, Cambria county, died suddenly on Wednesday last, of spotted fever or black measles. Mr. Dumm was at work up to nine o'clock the day before he died. He leaves a wife and four or five small children.

THE Shamokin *Herald* says: During the thunder storm on Saturday night last a little daughter of Charles Lincosh, residing at Burnside Colliery, became so frightened at a vivid flash of lightning that she died in a few hours afterwards. She was aged about five years.

THE Derrick perpetrated a cruel joke on the thirsty ones of Oil City on the first of April. That being the day of the charter election, it announced that by a special permit from the Mayor, a certain drinking shebang would be kept open. The thirsty ones rallied to the front only to find that they had been badly sold.

THE residence of Mr. J. B. Kahle, of Eldred township, Clearfield county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last. Mr. Kahle was in Brookville at the time the fire occurred, a messenger bringing him the news of his misfortune. Mr. Kahle's loss will amount to about $8,500, on which he has an insurance of $1,800.

ON Wednesday the flood at Tidioute swamped all the water-line stations of the pipe lines. The pumps of the Tidioute and Triumph Line were six feet under water. A temporary pump was erected in the street. The pumps of the Allison Line were also submerged to the same depth, and cannot be started until the water falls.

MR. JAMES PANTON, of East Foxburg, while walking along the road between Foxburg and St. Petersburg, Crawford county, discovered a small package lying in the road, picked it up and put it in his pocket. It proved to be phosphorus, and soon caught fire. He was obliged to roll in the mud to extinguish it, and was quite seriously burned.

A SERIOUS oil well fire occurred at Argyle on Wednesday. Mr. William Harrop, a prominent operator, while attending a well of his, which was drilling in the sand, suddenly found himself enveloped in flame. The tools had struck a crevice from which oil and gas flowed with great force, communicating with the fire under the boiler. Four men and a boy employed about the well, together with Mr. Harrop, were dangerously burned.

THE Bedford *Inquirer* mentions the finding of a human skeleton in a bed of rocks by a gang of men employed on Dunnings Creek Branch Railroad. Great excitement was created by the finding, as it is supposed to be the remains of a German named Goodziet, who disappeared suddenly from that town and who was said to have in his possession a considerable amount of money.

MR. R. S. RATHBONE, of Jackson township, Cambria county, had both his jaws fractured and was otherwise painfully injured, on Friday last, while attempting to roll a barrel of vinegar out of a cellar. When he succeeded in getting the barrel almost at the top of the entrance his feet suddenly slipped from under him, and falling backward, the barrel rolled over him, injuring him as above stated.

THERE was a frightened family in Mauch Chunk, Pa., a few days since. A party of boys started a beautiful young doe in the mountains above that place, and the frightened animal ran down one of the steep hills at the back of the houses in Mauch Chunk and jumped in at a kitchen window, ran through the kitchen, dining-room and parlor, and through a front window into the street. A large crowd was speedily assembled, and surrounding the doe drove it into the jail yard where it was captured. In passing through the window of the house, the doe was considerably cut, but not seriously.

JAPAN.

Various Items Concerning Japan and the Japanese.

[From the Japan Gazette, February 25.]

THE great temple Zo-zo-ji, at Shiba, was lately handed over to the Kiobusho, or Department of Education, for use as a Central Hall.

CHRISTIANITY is now tolerated in Japan, by special edict, and the warnings against it have been publicly removed frhm the notice boards throughout the empire.

THE authorities of Miga Ken have ordered rewards to be given to the three Japanese who assisted Mr. Van Reed during his late attack of hoemorrhage, while in the interior.

IT has been determined to throw the whole country open to foreigners, provided all who travel in the interior submit to be controlled by the laws of Japan. The Government is assiduously endeavoring to perfect a code of laws, based on European models, suitable to this country; and if this be accomplished, we think their proviso is very reasonable.

PROCLAMATION.—The avocations of women known as Mikos and Ichikos, and who pretend to hold communication with God and the spirits of the departed, have deceived a great many people and caused much trouble. Therefore this practice which is known as *Mamasura* and *Kuchiyose* shall henceforth be abolished. By order of Tokei-Fu Chiji. Okubo Ichiou.

IT is designed by the Governor to hold an Universal Exhibition in Japan, in four years from this time. Commissioners have been appointed in connection with the Vienna Exhibition, whose special duty it is to study the exact way of carrying out such a scheme in the best manner possible; and the Government is quite prepared to make it creditable and thoroughly national and international affair.

THE law against smoking in the streets, which has been recently promulgated,—apparently in imitation of the Russian ukase,—appears to be rigorously enforced in the interior, and the authorities seem not unwilling to endeavor to extend its operation to foreigners. At Awa, a foreigner engaged by the Ken, was called upon by the authorities, informed of the edict, and requested when he went for a ramble to keep his cigar until he got outside the town.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued by the Daijokan to the effect:—That any woman bearing children and not being a lawful wife, shall be compelled to rear her offspring herself; but should a man desire to become the guardian of a child, being issue by a concubine, he shall first make application to the Kocho, or civil Magistrate, of the town in which the woman resides, and after having obtained such permission, power shall be given him to become the lawful guardian of such issue.

THE youngest son of Chiji Matsu-maye (former Governor of Matsu-maye) has lately become a son-in-law to Tennojiyo, one of the large Osaka merchants. In former times, when the Kuwagoku (Nobles) managed their estates and the Daimiyo and his heir made all official appointments, collected the revenues, and in all things was lord of his own territories, the Kuwagoku could not intermarry with the Khimin (common classes), but since the feudal system has been abolished, this custom has been done away with, although this is the first instance of the kind that has as yet taken place.

LAST month, in Iruma Ken, while the people were indulging in the hilarity incident to a great omatsuri, the object of which was to "brush away" all past weaknesses, sins and follies, an officer of the Kencho made a speech to the people, giving them some practical hints about the way in which the Government understood the idea of "brushing away" past follies; and lest he should not be understood, he suggested the very concrete idea of their cutting off their cues. Forthwith, nearly five hundred males, in spite of the lamentations of barbers and pomatum sellers, dissevered their connections with past customs by scissoring off their gun-hammer top-knots.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 52

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McAliley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fellansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

ALLEGHENY CAR AND Transportation Co.

Incorporated by Act of Assembly.

Capital Stock.....$100,000
Privilege to Increase to.....500,000

SAMUEL M. KIER, President.
JOHN C. PAUL, Manager.
JOHN B. STEWART, Secretary.
JAMES W. ARNOT, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.—James Kelly, J. Morton Hall, George W. Glass, S. M. Kier, John C. Paul, John H. Miller, Robert S. Ramsey, Jas. McMay, Thos. M. King.

The object of this organization, with its powers and privileges, are clearly specified in the Charter of the Company, but may be set forth as follows:

First—That of a "Transporta ion Company" or Fast Freight Line.

Second—That of a "Rolling Stock Company," the purpose of which is to Rent its cars to transportation lines, railroad companies and individuals.

Third—That of a "Car Manufacturing Company Establishment," with the additional privilege of making and selling such articles of manufacture as may be deemed profitable.

In view of the extent of the enterprise and demand for interest therein, the Board decided under the privilege of their Charter, to increase the Capital Stock to $250,000, about $150,000 of which is already subscribed. The remaining $100,000 is now offered to the public on the following favorable terms: Ten per cent. (10 p. c.) to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance to be paid as the direction of the Board, but in no case to exceed ten per cent. per month. Prospectus, charter and additional info mation may be had by applying at the office of the Company, 167 Wood street. Subscriptions received by either of the undersigned.

W. M. KIER, 269 Liberty St.
J. C. P. UL, Gen. Manager, Wilkinsburg.
J. W. ARNOT, Treas., 167 Wood St., Pitts.

Hazard Powder Company's

SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD,

AT LOW PRICES.

Safety Fuse constantly on hand.

ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,
PITTSBURGH.

WINDOW GLASS.

SAMUEL DUFF..... TERRENCE CAMPBELL.
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand inches on short notice, and to select the best sized glass to fit orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Ware house on the corner of Market street and First avenue.
feb23 MWF-AS DUFF & CAMPBELL.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard.
Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fix tures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
36 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.

Carpet Department

FOURTH FLOOR
ENTIRELY DEVOTED TO
Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.

Having largely increased our Stock of Carpets this week, we have now on hand a very complete line in

Brussels Carpets, rich and handsome designs.
Ingrain Carpets, 2 and 3 Ply.
Cottage Carpets, at very low prices.
Hemp Carpets.
Rag Carpets.
Tapestry, Body Brusse's and Velvet Rugs.
Cocoa Mats, plain and lettered, all sizes.
Straw and Cocoa Mattings.
Window Hollands.
Window Blinds, plain and fancy.
Patent Window Fixtures.
Curtain Laces, Vestibule Lace.
Curtain Damasks, &c., &c.
Stair Rods, Cornices, &c., &c.

This Depar ment will be found to embrace all the latest novelties in all the above, which are

Offered at Very Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

DRY GOODS.

'73. Monday, April 14th, '73.

LADIES' AND MISSES'
NEW HATS.
Latest Styles just received.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
Black and Colored.

New Ribbons—New Shades.
New Flowers.
Fichus and Neck Scarfs.
Lace and Linen Collars.
Lace and Linen Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Sets.

JUST OPENED TO-DAY:
Beautiful Patterns in Hamburg Edgings.
Kid Gloves, in best makes.

Gents' Fine White Shirts.
Cheviot and Percale Shirts.
Shirt Fronts, Linens, Collars, &c., &c.

Gents' Plain, Balmoral and Fancy Hose.
Ladies' Cotton, Balbriggan and Fancy Hose, together with all other makes, in good qualities.

PRICES LOW,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

MARKET STREET.

Invite the attention of close cash buyers to their lines of Notions, Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, White Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Lace Goods, Handkerchiefs, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Silks, Dress Goods, Domestic Dry Goods, Millinery and Straw Goods.

The Largest Assortment to be had anywhere, at LOWEST EASTERN FIGURES.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

apl0

1873. SPRING SEASON. 1873.

197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.

New and Choice Stock for the Present Season.

COSTUME DEPARTMENT.

STREET JACKETS for Young Ladies, Cashmere Jackets, Dolmans, Talmas, and other Novel Styles. POLONAISES ready for wearing in cashmere and silk, trimmed and untrimmed. In addition to our regular stock in these goods, we shall open in a few days a line of CHOICE NOVELTIES, direct from Berlin.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

BLACK DRESS SILKS, from $7 down to $1.25 per yard. Special attention is called to our own make of

Cashmere Satin Finish Silks,

As they have been thoroughly tested by our trade, and always give satisfaction.

We also offer a new line of STRIPED SUMMER SILKS at special bargains. Also Plain and Colored Silks in all the new and delicate tints now in vogue. Trimming Silks in all shades and qualities.

EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS.

Another lot of those cheap Hamburgs, of our own importation, in new patterns, just opened.
Real stewed Embroideries, Skirtings, Flouncings and Insertings, Dimity Bands, Infants' Waists.
Striped and Plain Victoria Lawns, Nainsook in striped, barred and plain.

Fine French Swiss Mulls, Embroidered Piques, Striped and Diced Piques, Irish Linen, Linen Lawns, French Dimity, &c.

LACE GOODS.

Black Lace Points, Jackets, Scarfs, Antoinette Capes, Veils in all the new shapes, Collaretts, Baby Caps, Fichus, Tidies, and all kinds of Real and Imitation Laces by the yard. Real Chantilly Lace Flounces in extra fine quality. Bridal Illusions and Veilings.

FINE MUSLIN UNDERGARMENTS,

In Night Wrappers, Toilet Sacques, Chemises and Pantaletts, and Dress Skirts; Infant Robes, Dresses and Night Wrappers.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' and Children's Spring and Summer Vests and Drawers, in Gauze, Gossamer and Silk.

STOCKINGS.—In Balbriggan, Lisle Silk and Cotton, in White, Brown, Brown Mixed and Fancy Colors, from fine to common grades. Special attention is called to this department, as we are offering extra bargains in full regular White Cotton Stockings at 25 cents a pair, and in Balbriggans from 50 cents to the very finest imported. Full lines for Children in White and Fancy Colors and extra length.

GLOVES.—In Berlin, Lisle, Silk and Kid, in one to six buttons. Kid Glove stock is fully assorted at all times in all sizes and in all the new colorings.

SPRING HATS IN LATEST SHAPES.

French Flowers, Moire Ribbons, Neck'kerchiefs. Feathers, Plain Sash Ribbons, Windsor Scarfs. Gros Grain Ribbons, Antique Sashes.

French Corsets, Glove Fitting Corsets.

Hoop Skirts, Leather Belts, Arrows, Fine Scissors, and a full assortment of NEW DRESS TRIMMING and SMALL WARES. Panters, Fans, Jet Ornaments. Morocco Satchels, Combs, in high black and jet, Portemonnaies.

PARASOLS, with Club Sticks, plain and embroidered—elegant goods.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS!

Shirts and Drawers in Silk, Lisle, Gauze, Gossamer, Angola Flannel, Merino and Wool; Fine Suspenders, White Shirts, Fancy Shirts, Night Shirts.
SOCKS, in Silk, Lisle, Summer Merino, Superfine British, Balbriggan, Fancy Striped and Shaker Knit.
NECK WEAR, in Ties, Windsors and Bows.
COLLARS, in Paper, Linen Faced and all Linen.
Linen Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Driving Gloves; Fine Kids for street and evening wear; Shirt Studs, Sleeve Buttons; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas.
Fresh additions to Stock daily. Prices the VERY LOWEST.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

PENN AVENUE STORES,

NOS. 197 AND 199.

Department of Men's Furnishing open on Saturday Evening till 8 o'clock. apr

ADVANCE IN WAGES.

YOU WILL SAVE 20 PER CENT.

BY BUYING YOUR

BOOTS AND SHOES

At Wholesale Prices from

R. TAGGART,

No. 129 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY,

Which is equal to 40 per cent. advance in wages. Call and examine our goods and prices.

DRY GOODS.

'73. Monday, April 14th, '73.

BARGAINS

ON COUNTER TO-DAY:

At 12½ cents, Plaid Suitings, almost a yard wide; extra cheap.
At 22 cents, Striped Japs.
At 25 cents, new Striped and Plaid Dress Goods; good bargains.

AT 50 CENTS,

NEW JAPANESE SILKS,

Beautiful Styles, well worth $1.00.

TWO CASES NEW BLACK DRESS SILKS, slightly imperfect, at $1.50, worth $2.00—extra good value.

New Dress Silks in all the latest Mignonette Shades.

MOURNING GOODS.

Black Alpacas, Black Delaines.
Black Cashmeres, Black Merinos.
Black Poplins, &c., &c.
New Striped Grenadines.
New Figured Grenadines.
New Striped Hernanis.

A fine and well selected Stock, with unexcelled bargains in this Department,

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

OFFICIAL---PITTSBURGH.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW CITY HALL, SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all owners (whether resident or non resident) of the City of Pittsburgh, of DRAYS, CARTS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., to pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All licenses not paid on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1873, will be placed in the hands of a Police officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the first Monday in May, will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of said City.

The old metal plates of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.

RATES OF LICENSE.

Each One Horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	10 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	12 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses	10 00
One dollar extra will be charged for each additional horse used in the above specified vehicles.	

C. L. MAGEE, City Treasurer.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, March 27, 1873.

ATTENTION PROPERTY OWNERS OF the

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest rates.
☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NATL BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VOEGTLY, Vice President.
OTIS CLARK, JR., Cashier.

Subscription Books Still Open
FOR THE
U. S. 5 PER CENT.
Funded Loan.
The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.
We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ISIDORE COBLENS,
DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.
OFFICE—No. 85½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.
Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to
London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates. se13

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
116 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS,
AND MORTGAGES.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 12, 1873.

Our money market has ruled rather closer today, as a result of compressing two day's business into one, for although yesterday was a legal holiday, yet business men were to be found in their offices and issued their checks as on any other day. Thus the banks to-day had to pay the checks of two days, taking from them an unusual amount of cash for the day. As we said yesterday we don't see the use of having these holidays, if no business but that of banking pays any attention to it. If it is to be a holiday and business is to cease, let it be thoroughly observed or not at all.

An effort is being made in New York to prosecute the lenders of money for exacting usurious interest, and there is in consequence considerable excitement in Wall street. A new dodge was introduced a few days ago to avoid one of the high rates without incurring the liability of indictment under the usury laws. When ½ per cent. and interest was a bid without eliciting any response, a broker bet $50 that no one could lend him $10,000 at 7 per cent. The bet was immediately taken and the broker lost the $50, but obtained his loan at legal interest, while the lender realized ½ per cent. and interest for his money. In reference to these usurious rates the Boston Post well says: The ruinous uncertainty into which all branches of legitimate business are thrown by a clique of gold gamblers is an anomaly in the state of any civilized country's finances, and its continuance is a positive public disgrace. We look confidently for the return of lasting but careful business men, who order an importation when gold is one hundred and ten, and hold on selling, that is to say, exportation when it is one hundred and twenty; and indeed their entire orders which were assumed at the lower rate, must be settled for upon the basis of the higher. One such jump in the price of gold as that is enough to sweep away a merchant's legitimate profits for six months. There could be no invention of a financial character more effectively contrived for breaking up trade and commerce and putting an end to confidence in all the plans of exchange. It is really a struggle between the gold speculators for their piratical profits, and the business community for its regular subsistence. And upon the success of business depends the value of production, for without uninterrupted exchanges all products lie still for lack of transportation. It is the merchant who makes the markets of the world by bringing producer and consumer together; and the predatory class that are leagued against trade are equally the enemies of all who depend upon its prompt and beneficient offices.

The New York Bank statement is as follows:

Loans, decrease	$2,917,100
Specie, decrease	469,900
Legal tenders, decrease	553,300
Deposits, decrease	787,500
Circulation, increase	1,400

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	118	118¾
U. S. 5-20s—1881.		117¾
" —coupons	120½	120¾
5-20—1862	117¾	117¾
5-20— " 1864	118	118
" 1865	119	119¼
" 1865 new.	117	117¾
" 1867	119¼	119¾
" 1868—coupons.	117¾	117¾
10-40s—coupons.		113
Currency 6's.	113¾	113½
New 5 per cent		115¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	102	101
Erie.	65¾	65¾
R. H. & P.	39¾	39¾
C. C. & I. C.	39¾	39
St. Paul	59	58¾
Canton	90	
Michigan Southern.	92¾	91¾
Do. Central	103½	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	98¾	98¾
Rock Island.	109¾	109¾
Northwestern Common.		78
Do. preferred	88	89
Pacific Mail	57	56¾
Western Union Telegraph.	86¾	85
Ohio & Mississippi.	45¼	44¾
Union Pacific.	34¾	35½
Toledo & Wabash.	69¾	69¾
Fort Wayne	93	93
Adams Express.	92¾	93¾
American Express.	67	66½
U. S. Express.	74	73¾
Harlem.	125	124

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	57
Reading	97½
United Cos. of N. J.	119¾
Oil Creek	31¾
Lehigh Valley	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	25¾
Lehigh Navigation	78
Pittsburgh 5s	93
Allegheny Valley 7-30	92
Central Transportation	47¾

NEW YORK, April 12, 1873.

The money market was unusually stringent to-day, and after opening at ⅛, advanced to ⅜, but just previous to three o'clock, when nearly all bank accounts were made up, the rate of interest dropped to plain, 7 per cent. Money lenders took several "new departures" to-day in the disposition of their funds, almost entirely abolishing street dealings, and in their place was a large business in turning stocks; that is, parties with money taking stocks at cash and selling them back in the regular way. Others again were lending money at 7 per cent. for large capitalists and insisting upon heavy commissions for services as intermediates. Some corporations, it was reported, were lending their money at 7 per cent., charging fancy commissions for taking gilt edged collaterals till Monday—an instructive comment up on the order of Banker Sage's charge to the Grand Jury early in the week about the usury law. As a consequence, very little large amounts of currency have been received at this point. Foreign various means of transportation but as it is chiefly national bank notes, it only swells the deposits of city banks and increases their liabilities. Foreign exchange are heavy and lower under the rise in gold and the money stringency. Little business was transacted. Rates were nominal at 109¾ for prime bankers sixty days, and steady at 108¾ for sight. Gold was active and higher; advancing from 118¼ to 119¾, with a final reaction to 118¾. The advance was started by a report that Germany was about to open financial negotiations at London, which caused the covering of short contracts. Loans were from flat to 7 per cent. for carry; the Gold Room and Assistant Treasurer Bank paid 6@6.25 each. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $1,100 in gold for interest, and $50 in the redemption of 5-20 bonds. Customs receipts to-day, $377,000. Governments were dull and steady, but with prices slightly below Thursday's quotations. The outstanding seven tenders were $358,515,827. Subsequent sales, on Saturday. State bonds were very quiet, with but little exchange to report. Railroad bonds were dull; prices nightly above Thursday's latest, but became feverish during the day, closing weak, with a final loss of 1 to 2½ per cent. in value.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120¾@; 5-20s of '62, 117¾; do '64, 117¾; do '65, 119¾; do new, 117¾; do '67, 119¾; do '68, 117¾; do 10-40s, 113; Currency 6s, 113¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 89¾; Tennessee, old, 79; do new 78¾; Virginia, new, 63; do old, 63; North Carolina, old, 30; do new, 15.

SHARES.—Quicksilver, 34; Western Union Telegraph Company, 85; Quicksilver, 34; Adams Express, 93¾; American, 66¾; United States, 74; Merchants Union Express, 68¾; United States Express, 39¾; Pacific Mail, 56¾; New Central, 101; Erie, 65¾; do preferred, 79¾; Harlem, 125; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 104½; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 93¾; Reading, 97½; do preferred, 98; Rock Island, 109¾; New Jersey Central, 98; St. Paul, 58¾; do preferred, 89¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 44¾; do preferred, 81; Fort Wayne, 93; Terre Haute, 40; do preferred, 81; Chicago & Alton, 102; do preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 44¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 84; Burlington & Quincy, 114; Union Pacific, 35¾; Central Pacific, 103; Illinois Central, 124; Lackawanna, 99¾; Hartford & Erie 23½; Bankers' bill, 107¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 12, 1873.

APPLES—The receipts continue liberal, but with a fair demand, prices, especially for good sound fruit, are still maintained, $2@3 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 45@55 per gallon.

BUTTER—In consequence of the change in the weather, is coming in in better condition, but the arrivals continue to increase, and the market is weak, though prices are without quotable change, 30@35 for medium to good, and 38@40 for prime to choice—the latter is now regarded as an outside price.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35 cents per lb.

CHEESE—22½@25 cents per lb.

CANNED GOODS—Quiet and unchanged. Peaches, 3 lb. cans, $3@3.25; 2 lb. cans, $2.50; Tomatoes $2.37½@2.50; Winslow's Corn, $3; other brands $2.50@2.75.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer and a shade higher in sympathy with crude, but there is no improvement in the demand, which is quite limited at this season of the year; quotations may be given at 18 by the car load, and 18¾c additional for small lots.

COUNTRY BACON—Is in good demand and light supply, and selling readily at quotations—Hams, 13@14c; Shoulders, 9@9½; Sides, 7@8. Country Lard, 7@8c.

CHEESE—Is reported quiet and unchanged; prime New York Goshen, 12@13½; prime Ohio, 10@10½.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 6¼@7¾; for halves, 5½@6½ for mixed, and 10@13 for peeled. Apples, 4@5c. Blackberries, 10@12. Cherries, 15@20, unpitted, 6@8.

EGGS—The market if anything is a shade steadier, although there is no quotable change in prices—16@17 may still be regarded as the ruling figure.

FLOUR—The market is quiet—there is a fair consumptive demand, but no change to make in quotations. Spring wheat flours, $7.25@7.50 for Wisconsin; $7.75@8 for Minnesota, and $8@8.75 for common to choice red winter wheat. Rye flour, $5.50@6.50.

GRAIN—Trade continues quiet, and the market in a general way presents no new features worthy of special notice. The arrivals of wheat continue moderate, and prices are nominally unchanged, $1.75@1.80 for fair to prime red, $1.82@1.90 for white. There is no stock in the hands of dealers, and the mills, in the present unsatisfactory condition of the flour market, do not want to buy. Corn is in fair demand, but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices are easier, sales out quotable change, 43@45, for mixed to prime white. There is no improvement in the demand for shelled Corn, and no disposition to make any further concessions in order to effect sales; we quote consignments, 48 on track, and 50 free in elevator. Oat Corn is not wanted, and there is some inquiry for it; quotable at 50 in bulk, and 52 sacked. Rye unchanged at 85@90—Barley is quiet and little or no inquiry for it; quotable at 50 in bulk, and 52 sacked. Millfeed is firm, but unchanged; sales of Bran at 16@16½ per ton; Chop, 20@21.

GROCERIES—There is nothing new in the grocery market deserving of special notice. Coffee continues dull, and prices, in fact, have just about dropped back to where they were prior to the recent flurry. Sugars are also reported weaker, again, and the recent advance has been almost if not altogether lost.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13¾; Crushed, Granulated, and Soft Refined, 12¾; A, 11½; B, 11¼; Ex. C, 11¼; C, Yellow, 10¾; Circle C, 10¼; Lower grades, 9¾@10¾.

COFFEE—Fair Rio, 19½; Good to Prime, 22¾@23¾; fair 21@21¾c. Old Government Java, 31c; other Javas, 28@30c. Roasted Rio, 21½ packages, 22c loose. 28@30c. Roasted Java, 30c.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 78@80c; Prime 74@75.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 70; other grades ranging from 65 to 40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Patna, 8@8½; Rangoon, 8@8¼.

HAY—There is a fair demand for baled, and as the receipts continue comparatively light, the market is to-day there is no quotable change in prices, $25 to $30 per ton, according to quality and condition.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling all the way from $1.25@1.35 for gallon jugs. Maple sugar 15@16c in the rough, and 17@18 in cakes.

ONIONS—There is a steady demand for good sound stock and prices are unchanged, ranging from $6 to $7 per barrel, for fair to prime; and $4 @5 for common to fair. Onion Setts, $4@5 per bushel.

POTATOES—The receipts continue liberal but with a steady demand there is no accumulation of stock, and prices are unchanged, ranging from 50 to 55c, per bushel, for mixed, and 90 to 95 for peach blows.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 14@c, canvassed do., 16c; Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, plain, 9c, canvassed, 9½c; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, plain, 12c, canvassed, 12½c; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, plain, 15½c, canvassed, 16c; Sugar Cured Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen. Plain Shoulders, 8c; Rib Sides, 8½c. Clear Rib Sides, 9½@10c; Clear, 10c; Mess Pork, $17.50; Leaf Lard in tres, 9½c; half bbls, 10¼c; pails, 11¾.

SEEDS—Clover, $6.50@7.00; by the coop, 90@100 per pair, according to size.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¾@4¾c.

SEEDS—Unchanged and quiet for both Timothy and Clover continues light, but there is no quotable change in prices; 5.25@5.50 for the former and $6.25@6.75 for the latter. Flax Seed is unchanged at $2.

SHAKER CORN—13@14c per lb.

TALLOW—6¾@7c per lb.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, April 12, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the receipts of the stock during the week, and in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle.	376	427 cars.
Hogs.	226	197 "
Sheep.	65	68 "
Horses.	48	34 "
Mules.	5	8 "
Total	720	624 "

CATTLE.

The market opened dull, but as the week advanced it become evident that the "run" was comparatively light; hence, the market, instead of growing weaker, as was expected, became stronger, and by Thursday almost every bullock put upon sale had been sold, and that, too, at full prices. The quality, as a general thing, was about like that has been of late; the great proportion of the offerings consisted of fair to good; of prime and extra the supply was light, scarcely equal to the demand. The fact that the advices from the east were rather more favorable, was not its effect in stiffening up the market somewhat, although as compared with last week, while, as we have stated, the feeling was firmer, prices were not quotably higher. Shippers discovered on Wednesday that the "run" of local stock was destined to be light hence, there was nothing to be gained by holding off, and they, especially those from Philadelphia, pitched in and bought freely, and from then until the close, the feeling was considerably stronger than it was in the early part of the week:

So far as we could learn there were no sales above 6¼c, and but few at that, but these not the best of the right kind of stock, not for buyers; prime 1,500 steers, fat and smooth, would have sold readily at 6c, perhaps an eighth more, but there were none of this description on sale. Good 1,000@1,400 steers may be quoted at 5¾@6¼; 1,100 @1,200, 5½@5¾; 900@1,000, 5@5¾. Stock cattle are in fair demand, and may be quoted at 4@5c for good to prime 800@1,000 averages. Bulls, selling all the way from 3½@5c. Old cows and stags, 3½@4.

HOGS.

The receipts, as will be seen, were unusually large, 226 cars, and the market has ruled slow in consequence, and prices within the past three days have dropped from 5@5½c on prime Philadelphia hogs—sales were made on Wednesday at 5 2/3@5.30, while to-day the best "tops" would not bring more than 5c. The decline was caused mainly, if not altogether, by an oversupply, and unless there is a falling off in the receipts the probability is that prices will go still lower. There has been rather more inquiry for light hogs, commonly termed Yorkers, and prices within the past 24 hours have advanced 10c per lb; sales were made to-day at 5.40@5.50 for medium to good and 5.25@5.30 for common. Operators in view of the excitement in the product, are considerably agitated in regard to the future of the hog market; some are inclined to think that good hogs are destined to rule high for some time to come, and this view of the matter is strengthened considerably by reports from the west, that they are scarce; while others are apprehensive that prices are too much inflated, and that a reaction, sooner or later, will be the result.

SHEEP.

The arrivals, as will be seen, did not vary much from those of last week, and with a steady demand the market has been fairly active, while in regard to prices there is no change. Everything being equal clipped have the preference—sell quicker and at relatively better prices; although wooled, taking the week through, are in demand, and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Cakes of sugar cured hams at 14c loose.

MEMPHIS, April 12.—Cotton quiet but unchanged; good ordinary 16 asked; low middling 17¾@18½; receipts for past day 1,440 bales; shipments last twenty-four hours 1,850 bales; stock 45,000 bales. Sales and price are nominal. Corn meal quiet and unchanged, but firmly held. Bacon quiet and unchanged, but prices have declined to 4½. Hay dull but unchanged. Bran dull and prices nominal. Corn steady and unchanged; only sample lots sold. Oats steady with a moderate demand; sales at 45@50. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet; only sample lots sold. Mess pork firm at $16.50 cash; $17.00 seller June; shoulders 7½; seller June 7¾; do dry 8c. Bulk meats held firmly; shoulders 7c; clear rib sides 9½c. Bagging steady at 18¼. Lard; steam very firm at 9½@ 9¾; sales of tierces at 9¾; kegs at 10½. Bacon; sides firmly; shoulders 7c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 10¼. Hams; sugar cured, 13@14; canvassed, 14@15. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—Cotton quiet at 18¾c. Flour dull at $7.25@7.75. Wheat firm at $1.65@1.67. Corn firm and quiet at 45@46. Oats steady at 36c. Rye firm at 85c. Barley quiet at nominal quotations. Provisions firm and steady at 9¼@9¾. Lard; steam very firm at 9½@ 9¾; kettle steady at 10¼. Bulk meats held firmly; shoulders 7c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 10¼c. Bacon; shoulders 7½c; sides 9¾@10c. Hams; good demand; stock light of smoke; shoulders 8½c; sugar cured rib sides 13½; clear do 14½c. Whisky steady at 92c.

LOUISVILLE, April 12.—Bagging unchanged. Cotton quiet; low middling 17¾; receipts 1; shipments 3; stock 2,000. Provisions steady. Mess pork $17. Bacon; shoulders 8c; clear sides 9¾; plain hams 13@15c; sugar cured do 15@16c. Bulk shoulders 7½@7¾; clear rib sides 9¾; clear sides 10c for lots; 9c higher for packages. Lard; prime leaf 10c; choice 9¾; kettle 10¼@10½; refined 9¾; small lots on orders 10¾@10¾. Whisky quiet at 92c.

TOLEDO, April 12.—Flour; demand fair and market firm at $8.50. Wheat quiet; No 1 white Wabash $2.05; No 2 do $1.98; amber Michigan $2.05; No 2 do $2; amber do spot $1.96; seller May $1.97; seller last half of May $1.97@1.98½; do June $1.99½. Corn dull and lower at 43c; no grade offering. Oats dull and nearly a shade lower; No 2 white 36c; rejected 32½@34c. Clover seed $5.90.

CLEVELAND, April 12.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat in demand fair and market firm; No. 1 red winter $1.96; No 2 do $1.90. Corn in fair demand and higher; held at 46c for low mixed, and 47c for high mixed. Oats in fair demand and prices advanced; No 1 white 40c. Rye in moderate demand; No 2 at 80c. Barley quiet; lots 10@ 12c; Ohio State test 24@25c.

NASHVILLE, April 12.—Cotton dull and prices are nominal; low middling 16¾. Corn and Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm. Bulk meats; shoulders 7½; clear rib sides 9¾c. Hams; plain 13@ 14c; sugar cured do, 15@16c. Lard; prime kettle rendered 9c; kettle dried 9¾c.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm with a good demand; Western spring at 1.95; amber $1.96@1.98. Corn dull; mixed western at 41@42c; yellow southern and Pennsylvania 43@44c. Rye unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged; mess pork $17.50@18. Bacon; shoulders 7½@8c; clear rib sides 9¾@10c; clear sides 10¼@10½c; fancy lots 12c; choice sugar cured 14c. Lard; refined 9¾@10c. Whisky quiet.

DETROIT, April 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand at $1.93@1.93½; No 1 white $1.81½; amber $1.65. Corn in moderate demand; mixed 42@43c; yellow 44@45c. Oats dull and unchanged; No 1 declined; 34@35c. Rye quiet at 80@82c. Whisky quiet.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No 2 red fall 1.92; No 1 $1.84; amber $1.65. Corn steady with a moderate demand; regular grade 37½@38c; high mixed; yellow western 38@38½. Whisky quiet at 86c. Oats firmer; No 2 Milwaukee in store 30c; No 2 do spot 30½; No 2 spring 30½; rejected 28c. Rye firmer; No 2 spring at 70c; No 2 Milwaukee in store 69c; rejected 64c. Barley quiet; No 2 fall at 85c; choice 86@90. Timothy seed quiet; prime $2.75. Flaxseed firm at $2.30@2.35. Provisions firm; mess pork $17.50. Bacon; shoulders 7½@8c; clear rib sides 9¾@10c; clear sides 10¼@10½c. Lard; prime steam 9¾c; kettle 9¾@10c. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, April 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 Milwaukee spring at $1.91; No 2 do $1.89½. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2 at 32½c. Corn; demand fair and prices advancing; No 2 at 43c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; spring No 2 80c.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 white at 1.95@1.97½; No 2 red at 1.90. Bacon quiet and unchanged at 7½@8½. Lard steady at 9½@9¾. Corn quiet; mixed at 42½@43c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand at 32½@33c. Sugar cured hams quiet and unchanged at 14c.

LONDON, April 12—2 P. M.—There were no transactions to-day, and prices are consequently unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—There is an easier market. Turpentine 43s 6d. Spirits of petroleum 11s.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—Hogs steady at $4.90@5.10. Cattle quiet; Texans $2.40@3.00; native cows and heifers $2.25@4.00; stockers $3.00@4.75; fat steers $4.25 @5.25.

OSWEGO, April 12.—Wheat unchanged; No 1 Milwaukee club at $1.87. Corn dull at 50@56c. Oats firm; State 44c. Barley unchanged.

COTTON.

SAVANNAH, April 12.—Net receipts 667 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,250; Continent 1,289; coastwise 994; sales 236; stock 41,956.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—Net receipts 760 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,000; Continent 477; stock 38,000. Weekly net receipts 3,262; exports to Great Britain 1,477; coastwise 1,461; sales 2,250.

MOBILE, April 12.—Net receipts 1,462 bales; gross 1,538; exports; coast 326; sales 250; stock 29,623. Weekly net receipts 4,186; gross 4,321; exports Great Britain 946; coast 2,856; sales 2,500.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—Demand fair; sales of 3,000 bales good ord nary at 16¾@16¾c; low middling 17¾@17½; middling 18¼@18½; middling Orleans 19@ 19¼. Net receipts 1,667 bales; exports Liverp ol 5,073 bales; New York 400 bales; stock 184,498.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Stormy weather made business very quiet in all branches. The market for cotton goods was steady and among on best makes, but low grades, sheetings and drills were dull and weak. Agawam F. For smooth A and Albion A brown sheetings are reduced to 13c. Print cottons are in good demand and firm. The Hebrew holidays increased the demand for heavy woolens. Cassimeres are quiet. Shawls and hosiery are dull. Foreign goods are very dull, except plain worsted fabrics. The dry goods imports for the week were $1,488,656.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Cattle; receipts to-day 617; very little doing; prices nearly but unchanged; fair to good steers selling at $5.00@5.50; common at 2.88. Hogs; receipts to-day 3 871; market active to start off; receipts; sales ranging from $4.90@5.50 for common to extra; shipments 11,581.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—2 cars lumber, G A Mundorff; 1 do, W Paul; 1 do, W Dilworth; 1 do, S S P P M; 1 do, H J McMasters; 1 do, J Brown; 1 do s iron, Maloney & L; 165 sk corn, H Schwan; 80 o bris, C L Wormser; 10 sk spines, Tate M & Co; 1 box sadlery, T Hare; 45 sk rye, 261 do oats, J Graham; 275 do, S B Floyd & L; 1 bx b ecans, Sheriff & L; 50 sk corn, Porter, Dr & Co; 13 bris eggs, Head C & Co; 4 do, W J Steel; 100 lb roll, S M Willock; 24 do apples, Vangorder & S; 16 do, Loh & C; 29 do, Bricker & Co; 27 do, Steel & H; 9 do, J J Pettit; 9 do, J A Graff; 1 do molasses, Arbuckles & Co; 91 do flour, C Metsch; 1 box cigars, Johnson & Co; 50 bris flour, Porter, Dr & Co; 2 do, R & W Jenkinson; 1 large wheel, Brown & Co; 15 pcs pipe, G W Kettenburg; 3 do, Shuman & Co; 2 bdls paper, P P M Co; 117 sks rye, J & W Fairley; 6 sks knobs, Jones & N; 30 bxs cheese, Knox & O; 1 bx bacon, 25 sks potatoes, P Duff; 25 pkgs furniture, Lemon & W; 50 bxs candles, 45 ⅛ bris fish, T C Jenkins; 1 do and 1 bbl do, Bricker & Co; 1 do glass, W Frank; 10 do 1 beer, J Kessler; 1 box paper, S H Morgan; ⅛ bri ale, S Rhodes; 4 crates work, G & B S M Co; 2 bxs glassware, Hickey & P; 1 case cigars, Wormser & J; 3 do tobacco, J Zimmerman.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—5 bbls shoulders, R Owens; 2 tcs s e do, R Carson; 19 bris whisky, G Herdeger; 2 bxs 1 tobacco, Maul and Grote; 5 cads zinc, R and W Jenkinson; 20 kegs p feet, 42 bris do, R Owens; 523 pigs lead, Davis Coal & C; 2 car c r sticks, W B Hays; 178 bags oats, Laing & McC; 16 cads tobacco, 15 hf butts do, M K Wallace; 16 cads do, J M Sackett; 20 do do, Shinton & W; 200 bris flour, T C Jenkins; 300 do do, E W Jenkins; 6 do apples, E Moyer; 6 do do, Wm H Graff; 6 do apples, W C Martin; 3 do eggs, J M Padyean; 3 do do, Loh & C; 24 do apples, Vangorder & S; 35 do flour, W Ferguson; 7 do do, Shomaker & Co; 5 do eggs, Voigt M & Co; 8 kegs a butter, Head C & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—82 cars coal, N Y & G Co; 16 do limestone Carnegie and Co; 17 do do, Isabella Co; 1 do do coal, Armstrong D & Co; 24 do, Sable Co; 15 do do, Coal Co; 15 do do, Hubbard; 1 do hay, Turner & W; 1 do, Scott & G; 1 do clay, W Smith; 1 do lime, W J Baughman; 25 organs, Mellor & H; 38 bxs yeast, A Wells; 2 do, Wells, Reymer & Co; 5 calves, J Hoffman; 30 bdls ware, J H Morton; 2 bris whisky, J S Finch; 1 do butter, Mrs Armstrong; 1 do do, Lee & Co; 2 do do, Mrs Lee; L J Blanchard; 1 do d fruit, T C Jenkins; 15 bdls g hides, G Kahn; 3 do b. pelts, J Callery; lot h h goods, R Mahony.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R R.—126 sks potatoes, Aiken & W; 4 cars lime, Wm W Wallace; 27 bdls rags, J B Jones; 1 do do, Potatoes, Loh & C; 56 sks do 74 bris apples, Voigt M & Co; 30 do do, Bricker & Co; 15 kegs rivets, W P Townsend; 29 bdls sheeting, Myers & A; 30 do paper, Lazier M & Co; 190 sks oats, J Graham; 40 do flour, C T Brown; 300 bush potatoes, Morrison & Co; 360 do do, Jones & Laughlin; 200 brls flour, Shomaker & Co; 200 do do, F W Jenkins; 100 do do, T C Jenkins; 50 do b w fives, Shipton & W; 1 car Maloney & L; 1 do m feed, Schmelzach & H; 200 p bris, W Holmes; 16 tubs butter, W H Graff; 5 bris alcohol, R M Kennedy; 4 do eggs, Head C and Co, 4 do do, D B Powell; 10 cases tobacco, Watt L and Co, 20 do do, Armsthal and Son.

PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—1 car barley, Hitchcock McC and Co; 2 do, Smith, Dalzell & P; 1 do do, N W Briggs; 1 do wheat, W Provost; 1 do oats, W J Mock.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

ST. LOUIS PER EXCHANGE.—150 sks middlings, 150 do s stuff, McIlane & A; 2 bales corks, Armstrong Bro; 1 bx w lo shape, J Lowe & Co; 3½ dog chairs, C Weitzel; 4¼ do, F Eichenlaub; 19¾ do, 1 safe, 2 b steads, Lemon & W; 5 tile, 2 kegs, A Carlisle; 10 doz chairs, 2 tables, 4 safes, Geiger Bro; 5½ doz chairs, J Kenworthy; 1 brl c oil, J Hender son; 6 do eggs, Loh & C; 102 sks s stuff, Laing and McC; 4¾ doz chairs, Orrille and Co; 250 e o bris, Head C & Co; 25 bris l oil, J H Parker; 100 do bay tees, Fahnestock H & S; 1 box fittings, C W Graff; 125 p s pts, R Dickey; 8 doz chairs, Brockett, Wm Parker; 12 bed steads, W H Lemon; 120 sks s stuff, Heyl; 200 tons iron, Lewis O & P; 1 box venison, Vangorder & S.

Ashes, Pearl Ash; Potash, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with 13 feet 4 inches in the channel, last evening. Weather clear and pleasant.

It is probable that an effort will be made to raise the New State to-day; however, this will depend altogether on the condition of the river.

The Exchange, as will be seen, is announced by Captain Sam Shuman for Nashville forthwith.

The wharfage collected during the month of March was $611.50.

The Messenger is filling up steadily, and will be the first boat out for St. Louis. She has good passenger accommodations.

The Exchange departed for Cincinnati on Saturday evening with a good freight list, and an unusually large number of passengers.

The Savanna is en route from St Louis with a cargo consisting mostly of pig iron.

The Iron Mountain will be the first boat out for New Orleans. Captain W. C. Gray is in command.

The Fearless barges will doubtless be ready to depart for St. Louis as advertised, on Wednesday.

The Carrie Brooks, from Zanesville, was due last night, and will doubtless be found in port this morning.

There are no arrivals to-day, except their second round trip from St. Louis to New Orleans on the Iron Mountain, because it is cheaper than paying hotel bills.

A Memphis dispatch says: The Falls pilot landed her tow all right to-day, except the sunken barge which is in course of unloading by saivors. Mr Chas Matthews, of Pittsburgh, is the reputed owner of the barges and freight.

Captain S. Rider, late of the Lee, has returned to his villa on the Illinois, to rest on his well earned laurels, having determined to abandon the river. He has been the pilot out by own fortune, and for over 30 years has been one of the most reliable and successful boatmen ever known on the Illinois or Missouri or lower country.

The St. Louis Globe says: The loss on the levee was heavy by the rapid rise in the river yesterday and night before last, and the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce will have several cases on hand no doubt. Trade went out by steamers before sundown is, by law, at consignee's risk, but steamboat owners have usually taken care of it, but during the rise of Friday which good nature should not go. We shall see what we shall see. Over 2,000 barrels of salt was submerged Monday night on the levee, besides a large amount of grain, flour, pork, bulk meat, etc.

[For Latest River News see First Page.]

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 12.—There has been a little better demand during the past few days, but the market must still be called weak and irregular. Dealers are disposed to reject any reasonable offer, and purchasers knowing this, generally bid far below what is considered fair market rates. Messrs. Dike Brothers, of 46 and 48 Barclay street, will offer at auction on Thursday, April 17, about 500,000 pounds Fleeces and Pulled wools. The sale will continue for three days, and will be largely attended. The transactions comprise 20 bales scoured Texas at 75 cents; 3,000 pounds Fall California at 27,5,30; 100 pounds burry do at 25; 60 bales and 300 bags super Pulled, 40@47½; 75 bales X fine, 44@45c; 11,000 pounds washed Fleece, 48@50c; 10,000 pounds mixed do, 36@38c; 60,000 pounds X and XX Ohio do., 53@ 55c; 100,000 lb. Montevideo, 8,000 lb. Mustiza pulled, 40 bales Valparaiso and California, 11 do. Buenos pulled, 6,000 lb. black do., 85,000 lb. medium unwashed, and 9,000 lb. domestic, on private terms.

BOSTON, April 9.—The Shipping List says: The market continues to move along in the same unsatisfactory state noticed for some time past. Manufacturers purchase only as wanted, and with money scarce at 12 per cent., they are not disposed to carry stocks when there is an opportunity to place them. Holders generally do not, or even a shade a little under. Good lines of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces can be bought at 54@55 cents; fine delaine fleeces at 52@53 cents; from 50 to 55; and super and X pulled wool at 53@55. Delaine and combing is scarce and wanted. Fine and medium California fleeces at 29@35 cents. The fact that Spring California can now be found in Boston, New York and San Francisco, in the latter market, 1,000,000 lbs. still remaining on hand, with a new clip almost ready for market, is a strong argument in favor of selling wool at current rates when it is ready for delivery. Manufacturers of wool could have been sold at more than double these prices, prior to say nothing of the cost of storage and other expenses since. The new clip of California attracts very little attention, and it will come on the market later than usual, unless growers force sales.

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE, CAIRO, KEOKU

Very Latest News.

NEW YORK.

The Erie Investigation—Jay Gould on the Stand—Railway Bonds Obtained Fraudulently—A Cruel Joke on Italians—O'Kelley's Imprisonment in Cuba—Sale of Georgia Bonds—A Bank Cashier Absconded—Two More Brutal Murders.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1873.

The Erie Investigation.

Jay Gould, in the Erie investigation to-day, testified that he sent $5,000 to Clinton county for a member of the Assembly and $5,000 to the Republican Committee of the Steuben county District to secure the nomination of the right man. The candidates were in the habit of coming to him for subscriptions. He could give no information about $131,000 paid Tweed, and did not know why James Fisk, Jr., was paid $60,000 for legal services, unless to pay lawyers. Vouchers for $80,000, $14,000 and $100,000 were signed by him in 1870 for legal services, but did not know what the services were; did not know the amount paid Tweed, nor for what services; understood all the Directors received money in March 1872, for legal services, or something; $750,000 was expended at that time; gave Senators Madden, Harrower, J. Wood and others whose names he did not recollect, letters of introduction to Vanderbilt.

Appeal in Bankruptcy.

Judge Woodruff to-day decided that unless an appeal in bankruptcy, provided for in the eighth section of the bankrupt act, be taken within ten days after the decree is entered, the United States Court acquires no jurisdiction thereby, and he says he is satisfied the act of June, 1872, has not changed the law in that particular.

The Labor Question.

The gas men on a strike had a secret session to-day, and subsequently marched to the funeral of a member of their society. The President, when asked about their meeting, said: "All that we want to do is to keep the Passion Days. They think we are all heathen, but we want to keep the end of Lent and bury our dead this afternoon."

Bonds Obtained Fraudulently.

Godet & Co., bankers, notified the Stock Exchange to-day to refuse to receive fifteen New-Jersey Central convertible bonds of $1,000 each, numbered from 2744 to 2758, registered in the name of John Mathews. Godet says the bonds were obtained on Thursday by a fraudulent check.

Severe Storm.

The storm to-day has been one of the most severe of the season. The tide was very high, and at the ferries great difficulty was experienced in getting heavily laden trucks on and off the boats. Cellars along the front were flooded. In some instances valuable merchandise was damaged. A large fleet of vessels was detained.

Another Brutal Husband.

Terrence Fitzpatrick brutally beat his wife at their home in Brooklyn last night. Neighbors interfered and held Fitzpatrick while his wife endeavored to escape from the room on the third floor by means of a clothes line. The line broke, and the woman, falling to the ground, was fatally injured.

Joke on Italians.

During the violent rain storm this morning a large number of poor Italians gathered in front of City Hall, and when the gates were opened they informed the keeper they had been sent there to get work. Of course it was soon ascertained somebody had practiced upon them a cruel practical joke.

Women's Rights Exemplified.

Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Leonard, tenants at 62 Columbia street, Brooklyn, had a fierce fight, using chairs and domestic crockery in the combat. The result was that Mrs. Murphy was fatally injured and Mrs. Leonard arrested.

The Bank of England Forgery Case.

Judge Woodruff gave an adverse decision today in the case of McDonnell, the Bank of England forger, who applied for release on the ground that he was illegally held by Commissioner Getman.

Brutal Murder.

Three men to-night attacked Charles Schell, of 451 West Forty-second street, in a store at Sixty-second street and Tenth avenue, and cut his throat from ear to ear. The murderers escaped.

NEW YORK, April 13, 1873.

O'Kelley's Imprisonment in Cuba.

A Key West special has a report that O'Kelley died on his way to Santiago De Cuba of exhaustion from the close confinement he endured at Manzanillo. Secretary Fish has notified O'Kelley's brother at Hartford, Conn., that he has instructed our Consul General at Havana to use his good offices with the authorities to allow the trial of O'Kelley to be conducted in Havana, and express the hope that they will deal mercifully with him. Vice President Wilson said to a *Herald* reporter yesterday that "Harm ought not to be allowed to come to O'Kelley if it can be consistently prevented. The United States should claim him as its subject."

Easter Sunday Celebration.

Easter Sunday was celebrated with more than usual solemnity in all the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches of this city and Brooklyn today. Many churches were decorated with most costly flowers, and the musical selections were unusually attractive. At Trinity church there were three services. The choir consisted of thirty-two voices, accompanied by two organs and a band of thirty-two pieces. At St. Patrick's Cathedral solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Archbishop, who also pronounced the Papal benediction.

A Bank Cashier Absconded.

Mr. Kienen, cashier of the City Savings Bank of Hoboken, is said to have absconded with about thirty thousand dollars of its funds. The surplus of the institution at the latest statement was $52,000, leaving about $20,000 to meet contingencies. The deposits foot up one million dollars, chiefly made by the industrial classes of Hoboken, mostly loaned on bond and mortgage, the remainder in State and township bonds and about thirty thousand in United States bonds. It is believed the defaulter is near at hand and his arrest probable.

A Woman Murdered by a Jealous Husband.

Mrs. Mary McDermott, wife of John McDermott, a laborer residing at 426 West Fifty-second street, was this morning killed by her husband, who in a fit of jealousy dealt her two blows on the head with a sledge hammer. The deed was committed in the presence of the small children of the couple. McDermott, after his arrest, attempted to knock his brains out against the walls of the cell. He succeeded in inflicting wounds which will likely prove fatal.

Silk Ribbon Containing Cotton.

It is estimated that the Government has refused eight hundred thousand dollars to importers in consequence of the decision of the Treasury's decision that silk ribbon containing a single thread of cotton on the outer edge can only be appraised at fifty instead of sixty per cent.

Sale of Georgia Bonds.

Ten thousand dollars of Georgia State currency seven per cent. bonds were sold at auction yesterday at 50. The gold quarterly seven per cent. bonds of the same State are offered at forty-nine, with past due coupon attached.

FIRES.

Detroit.

DETROIT, MICH., April 13.—About six o'clock this morning a fire broke out in front of the boilers in the basement of the *Tribune* building. The rear building, in which were located the engine, presses, job, composing and editorial rooms, was in short time completely gutted. The *Tribune* loses $35,000 on building and material; insured for $25,000; *Tribune* job rooms, estimated loss $16,000; insurance $13,000. The building was also occupied by the *Michigan Farmer*, which loses $7,000. In addition to this, the editor's library, worth $6,000, was burned; covered by insurance. The Calvert Lithographing Company, who occupy the upper floors in the front part of the building, lose on stock $10,000; insurance $10,000. The *Commercial Advertiser* loses $7,000; insurance $2,000.

Parkersburg.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—A fire at Parkersburg, West Virginia, destroyed the dwelling of Mrs. Neal McCombs, occupied by Philip Dolmeyer. A son of the latter, aged nine years, could not be reached, and was burned to death.

Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, April 12.—Todd & Ritcher's jute and hemp mill was burned this morning. Loss about $75,000, insurance $50,000. By this fire one hundred and thirty hands are thrown out of employment.

Boston.

BOSTON, April 12.—The New England Organ Factory and Cresey & Noyes' moulding shop, on Wareham street, were burned this morning. Loss $60,000; insured.

OBITUARY.

Chas. J. Wyeth.

CAIRO, April 12.—Chas. J. Wyeth, a well known citizen of Chicago, who arrived here yesterday en route to New Orleans, died of consumption at the St. Charles Hotel this morning. The remains will be taken to Chicago for interment.

N. Kingo Herosawa.

NEW YORK, April 12.—N. Kingo Herosawa, a young Japanese nobleman studying in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, died on Wednesday, and will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery at his own request.

Dr. H. Cummings.

WHEELING, April 12.—Dr. H. Cummings, a leading physician of this place, died of pneumonia at four o'clock this morning, at his residence, four miles below the city.

Marc Girardin.

PARIS, April 12.—Marc Girardin died yesterday, of apoplexy.

MARINE NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The steamship Calabria, from Liverpool, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, April 12.—The Abyssinia, from New York, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 12.—The Leipsig, from Baltimore, has arrived.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The steamers Adriatic, Spain and City of Washington, from Liverpool, have arrived.

HOME NEWS.

European Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

N. G. Lloyd line steamer Main, at New York;
Cardiff line steamer Arragon, at Bristol;
Cunard line steamer Abyssinia, at Queenstown;
Steamer Colorado, at Liverpool.

Payne in Suspense.

Saturday morning Stephen Payne, of Philadelphia, the alleged counterfeiter, was brought before Commissioner McCandless for the purpose of having his bail fixed, but Mr. R. B. Carnahan, who appeared for him, stated that he was not prepared to make application for release on bail, but that such an application would be made this week. The defendant was accordingly remanded to jail to await the further order of the Court.

Sudden Death.

Last evening Mrs. Susan Sheafer, died suddenly from apoplexy at her residence on Center avenue. She was in the 68th year of her age, but apparently in her usual health. In the morning she attended church and participated in the Communion services, and at half past seven in the evening her demise occured. She was the mother of Colonel James Sheafer, and mother-in law to W. W. Wylie, the well known Fifth avenue jeweler. Mrs. Sheafer was a most estimable Christian lady, and esteemed for her general kindness of character and unobtrusive piety.

Yesterday's Fire.

Yesterday morning about half-past two o'clock, a fire was discovered in the Black Diamond Steel Works of Messrs. Park Bros. & Co., in the Twelfth ward, opposite the old fair grounds. An alarm was sounded from box 65, to which the department were prompt in responding. Some little difficulty was experienced in getting a sufficient supply of water at first, but this was soon overcome, and the flames were extinguished, with a loss of about three thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance. During the fire Chief Engineer White, while in an unpleasant proximity to the flames, met with an accident which will necessitate the purchase of a new overcoat.

A Good Report.

The first annual report of the United States Building and Loan Association of Pittsburgh has just been made public and certainly presents a healthy record for the contemplation of the fortunate stockholders. On a capital of about $36,000, there has been a profit made of over $30,000, a net gain of over $10 per share, while the company still owns some of the finest suburban property in the vicinity of the two cities, and its stockholders have received all the accommodations they asked—a showing which is unprecedented. Much of the credit of this success is owing to the exertions of the President, Mr. Joseph M. Gazzam, who has been indefatiguable and efficient in the management of affairs.

Divorces Applied For.

There were four applications for divorce on Saturday in the Court of Common Pleas. Eliza Whitely made application to dismiss from Hugh Whitely because he had deserted her for two years. Their connubial happiness extended only through one year. Susan Cook says she was married to M. M. Cook and lived a month with him, when he disappeared. Mary J. Geiger says George W. Geiger, who promised to love, cherish and protect her, has forgotten to do so for the last three years, and been frequently found in the Work house. Anna Clough says her matrimonial happiness with Henry Clough lasted only a month, and she wanted to let him go free forever.

Subpœnas were awarded in all the cases.

The Water Committee.

A meeting of the Water Committee of Councils was held on Saturday evening, to take action in regard to the trouble at the Water Works. George Follansbee Esq. was called to the chair. On motion of Mr. Thompson a committee of five were appointed to act in conjunction with the superintendent, Mr. James Atkinson, in directing the repairs. The following members were appointed on the committee: Henry Lloyd, Richard Thompson, G. B Chalmers, J. C. Rayburn, John Meore, and W. B Hunter. This committee organized at once, and made an examination of the condition of the works, and directed the superintendent to proceed with the repairs already begun, and to push the work as rapidly as possible.

The Cluley Case.

The investigations into the affairs of the absent merchant, Mr. W. H Cluley, have now come to something like a definite conclusion, and the exact financial status has been ascertained. The total liabilities aggregate, according to the final returns, $135,000, of which $60,000 is put down as forged paper. A meeting of the creditors was held a few days ago, when Messrs. Samuel Cluley and U. Thompson were appointed assignees. There is as yet no clue as to the whereabouts of the missing man, but it is whispered around that the affair is being thoroughly investigated and the knowing ones hint at new developments, to be forthcoming in a few days, which may put a somewhat different and more interesting phase on the case.

PERSONAL.

***Senator Z Chandler, of Michigan, and wife were registered at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday, en route West.

***Mr. Alexander Chambers, wife and family and John S. Leach Esq. started for New York on last evening preparatory to leaving for a tour through Europe and the Continent. They will visit the Exposition at Vienna during the summer. Mr. James Chambers accompanied the party to New York.

***On Friday evening, Mr. George Alexander, the popular conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was made the recipient of a beautiful gold badge, from some of the members of the Legislature, who, on their way home, took occasion thus to express their regard for him and their appreciation of his gentlemanly conduct.

THE "JUDICIARY" REPORT.

The Lawyers Again in Council—The Present System in Allegheny County Approved.

The second meeting of the members of our county Bar in reference to the Judiciary Committee report to the Constitutional Convention was held Saturday afternoon in the District Court Room. Judge Hampton presided, and Thomas Marshall, Esq., offered a resolution providing that the present judicial system of this county remain unchanged. This elicited considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. Marshall, Duff, Swartzwelder and others.

His Honor Judge Sterrett being called upon to state his views in relation to a change in the Judicial system, said he was of opinion that by virtue of the fact of the heavy press of important business in this Court and of said business being placed on the shoulders of the Common Pleas Judges a change should be made in respect to this system, and, upon separate Judges at least placed in charge of this Court. Mr. Marshall here amended his resolution so as to read "no change to be made in the civil jurisdiction of the Common Pleas and District Courts," which being put to a vote was carried by a large majority.

Thomas M. Bayne offered a resolution providing for the election of the Judges of the Supreme Court as heretofore, instead of their appointment by the Government, which was also carried, after which the meeting adjourned finally.

THE CITY HOSPITAL.

Meeting of the Committee on Saturday.

A meeting of the Committee on the proposed City Hospital was held on Saturday afternoon. The Sub-Committee through Mr. Edwards reported that they had consulted with the agent of Mr. Schenley, in regard to waiving the restrictions against the reception of patients with infectious diseases in the Twelfth Ward Hospital. A quit claim was provided, which gave the Managers power to transfer the Hospital whenever Mr. Denny gave similar authority. The Committee also had a consultation with John Harper, Esq., President of the Board of Managers. He informed them that the Managers were merely trustees for the Infirmary Hospital, and had no power to transfer the property. The Committee suggested that city patients could be maintained there at very low rates, and that it would be cheaper to pursue that course than to construct a general hospital. They further reported that they had examined a number of sites, but were not prepared to recommend any one of those examined. They thought they should purchase ground in some locality in the rural districts where a pest house for immediate use could be erected. The building need not be an expensive one, but such a structure was needed and should be erected without delay.

After the report was made a resolution was submitted asking Councils to give the Committee authority to make the purchase of sufficient ground for that purpose. This was adopted, and will be reported to Councils for action today.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—This evening Miss Carlotta Le Clercq, the world wide famous actress commences a short engagement at this house, appearing in the character of *Pauline* in the "Lady of Lyons," Mr. J. Newton Gotthold, exacting *Claude Melnotte*. In this play Miss Le Clercq is said to have no superior living.

ENGLISH OPERAS opens this evening at the Academy of Music, with Berdi's—Grand Romantic Opera of "Il Trovoatore." This opera calls out the strength of the entire company and they appear to-night with the advantage of a week's rest, having laid by the past week. The part of "Azucena" is one of Mrs. Seguin's best, in which she never fails to delight her hearers. The entertainment it is said will be first-class throughout and those who have not yet secured their seats should do so this morning as the house no doubt will be crowded.

LIBRARY HALL.—This evening Miss Jane Coombs, assisted by a first class dramatic company, appears this evening as "Lady Gay Spanker" in "London Assurance." We anticipate a crowded house every evening during the engagement, as there is no more deserving actress than Miss Coombs.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—This afternoon and evening Manager Aims' will be the recipient of a complimentary benefit tendered him by his friends in this city. A host of volunteers are announced, and an unusually fine programme is offered for the occasion.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—This evening Mr. Jos. M. Wilson, Treasurer of the establishment, will be the recipient of a complimentary benefit. Several prizes are offered for dancing, etc.; a choice bill of novelties will be presented.

Parties desiring to purchase Carpets at prices below competition, and from a stock unsurpassed in variety and elegance, will find it to their interest to call on Messrs. Weity Bros., No. 119 Federal street, Allegheny. 2

BREVITIES.

....Be saving of water.

....The new lock-up is to be finished in June.

....Easter was ushered in with pleasant weather.

....There is as yet no relief in the water stringency.

....A pedestrian match is talked of at Lawrenceville.

....Pandora's Box—That of the Odd Fellows' Savings Bank.

....Temperance Alliance meets to-day at 11 o'clock A. M.

....Nearly all the saloons in the city sported open back-doors yesterday.

....This week promises to be exceedingly interesting in the amusement line.

....The Supreme Lodge K. of P., meets in Richmond Va., on the 16th of this month.

....The alarm of fire at midnight on Saturday night from box 51, resulted from a burning chimney.

....A wrestling match and a foot race monopolize the attention of the sporting fraternity at present.

....A dance house on Fifth avenue was closed up on Saturday evening by the Mayor. No arrests.

....Several ladies were relieved of their pocket-books on Saturday evening at the Union Depot by pick-pockets. No arrests.

....Hall-ways and alleys in the vicinity of drinking saloons, seemed to be quite an attractive centre for young men yesterday—perhaps because water is scarce.

....Randolph Johnson, colored, is charged before Alderman McMasters with embezzling $12 50, the proceeds of the sale of tickets from an entertainment by a lodge of Odd Fellows.

....Officer Rivers last evening took to the lock up W. T. Duncan, who is charged before Alderman Humbert by Margeret Leo with abandonment. He will have a hearing to-day.

....The hearing in the gambling cases of Newell and Rigga which came up before Alderman Anderson on Saturday afternoon was postponed until Wednesday afternoon in order to obtain witness for the prosecution.

....The Governor has the appointment of three Commissioners to Vienna for whose expenses $6,000 has been appropriated by the Legislature. As might be expected there are numerous applicants for the position.

....The *Sunday Times* made its appearance yesterday enlarged and in a bright new dress, including an attractive heading that gives it a much more "taking" appearance. The new dress is a decided improvement over the old, and the paper looks well.

....There was an unusual amount of drunkenness apparent upon the streets yesterday, and there were so many arrests made during the day that the Mayor was compelled to have an extra hearing in the afternoon in order to rid the lock-up and make room for the night quota.

....A bill in equity was filed Saturday morning in the Prothonotary's office by Martin Seibert, Nicholas Seibert and Philip Eichenlaub against Miss Sarah S. McCormick. The suit is in relation to a certain piece of property located in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, and known as the Hope Cotton Mills lot.

....The Council Committee on Wooden Buildings met on Saturday afternoon, but transacted no other business than to recommend the passage of three or four ordinances for the construction of buildings. They decided upon the first Thursday of each month at 7½ o'clock P. M., as the time for the regular meetings.

....The match factory of John Wolff on Ohio street extension, Allegheny, was destroyed by fire early Saturday morning. An alarm was sounded, the firemen promptly responded, but despite their efforts the building was completely destroyed and the machinery damaged. Loss $1,200 uninsured. Cause of the fire unknown.

....The Allegheny or Duquesne landing is sadly in need of a Master. If Council's will notice the bad condition of the landing at that point and depositors of all kinds scattered along the shore, they would make haste to provide an officer to take charge of it. A vigilant and faithful Wharf Master would make this landing a source of considerable revenue.

....On Saturday afternoon the Board of Health held a regular meeting at which H. H. McCormick, Esq., was elected Solicitor to the Board, at a salary of $200 a year. Warrants were also ordered for bills of Bakewell & Matthews, J. R. Weldon, Wm. McCallum, and Mercy Hospital. Suits were ordered to be brought against several parties for violation of the health laws.

....On Saturday afternoon a hearing was had before Mayor Blackmore, in the case of J. H. Thompson against the Pittsburgh Railroad Company, charged with a violation of the city ordinance, in running cars on Liberty street between the hours of ten A. M., and three P. M. Mr. Thompson was the only witness examined, and judgment in $50 and costs was imposed. Thos. S. Bigelow, Esq., city attorney, appeared for the city, and John Dalzell, Esq., for the company. The company took an appeal.

....On Thursday evening Allegheny Councils granted Charles Davis, Esq., their City Engineer, a three months leave of absence, to attend the Vienna Exposition. As no obstacle now remains to Mr. Davis' visiting the World's Fair as one of the fifteen skilled artists appointed by the President to represent the United States, we trust the trip may be a pleasant one. Mr. Davis, we doubt not, will fill the position with credit to himself and the country he represents.

....A petition was presented in the District Court Saturday morning by Rebecca Gallagher, praying the Court to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Henry Cordier, Superintendent of the Work House, commanding him to produce before the Court the body of one John Gallaher, her son, who she alleges is confined in the Work House without just cause or sufficient warrant or authority of law. The Court granted a writ, returnable April 14, 1873, at nine o'clock.

....Mr. Thomas Hogan, of Cumberland, Md., had a narrow escape from death on Friday morning. He was crossing the track at that place, near the Queen City Hotel; a train of empty coal cars standing in the way, he thought he would be in time to get over between them before they would start. While going over the train was suddenly put in motion, and he was thrown in between the cars, being caught by the brake rod. He was drawn some twenty feet before the train was stopped. His head was badly cut, and his arm was so terribly crushed that amputation was found necessary.

....On Saturday a bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court by the attorneys of Mrs. Sarah F. Sims, against Alexis Garnier De La Roche and Mary C. his wife, formerly Mary C. Price. In the bill it is alleged that a partnership in the general foundry business at the Berlin Foundry existed between plaintiff's husband, Mr. W. H Sims and Mrs. Price, from 1865 until December 1872, when W. H. Sims died. The plaintiff now desires a full settlement of the partnership accounts, she believing that the defendant overdrew her share of the profits. The Court issued the usual preliminary order.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" BY CAMPBELL & CO., SOLICITORS, HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

137,070. Steam Lubricator. William Gowenlock, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.

137,073. Steam Lubricator. William Hamilton, Erie, Pa.

137,079. Car Brake. John L. Knowlton, Sharon Hill, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to William E. Walton, same place.

137,098. Hand Cultivator. George W. Rue, Hamilton, Ohio.

137,101. Organ Treadle. John A. Smith, Erie, assignor to New Era Organ Company, North East, Pa.

137,102. Reed Organ Stop Action. John A. Smith, Erie, assignor to New Era Organ Company, North East, Pa.

137,104. Machine for Grinding Metal Castings. George H. Spencer, York, Pa., assignor to himself and George P. Smyser, same place.

137,105. Horse Collar Fastening. Elias H. Sprague, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

137,106. Clasp for Preventing Ingrowing of Toe Nails. Edward E. Stedman, Ravenna, Ohio.

137,116. Mill Pick. Thomas R. Way, Springfield, Ohio, assignor of one-half his right to William H. Reeves, same place.

137,125. Air Pump and Engine. Thomas Beach, Freeport, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to John C. McClelland, same place.

137,125. Cupola and other Metallurgic Furnaces. Ogden Bolton, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

137,139. Molasses Pitcher Top. George F. Lutz, Jr., Allegheny City, Pa., assignor to Lang and Luster, same place.

137,157. Oil for Lubricating from Petroleum. John K. Traux, Pittsburgh, Pa.

137,161. Washing Machine. Benjamin A. Williams, Berea, Ohio.

137,177. Washing Machine. Henry H. Case, Berea, Ohio.

137,196. Self Tamping Torpedo. Montrose Gotham, Oil City, Pa.

137,197. Carriage Spring. Charles S. S. Griffing, Salem, Ohio.

137,201. Sad Iron. John Hewitt, Pittsburgh, Pa.

137,222. Apparatus for Producing Bromine from Bitterns, &c. Gottlieb Leyer and John A. Wilner, Pomeroy, Ohio.

137,235. Car Coupling. Henry E. Marchand, Pittsburgh, Pa.

137,254 Washing Machine. Adriel O'Dell, Bucyrus, Ohio.

137,258. Car Coupling. Adam Pritz, Dayton, Ohio.

137,240. Feather Renovator. James B. Riley, Muncy, Pa.

137,242. Water Wheel. Benjamen Ruof, Zoar, Ohio.

137,268. Rain Water Cut Off. Jerome W. Wetmore, Erie, Pa.

137,271, Reversible Knob Latch. Andrew F. Whiting, Crestline, Ohio.

The Weber Piano

at C. Retter, 127 Federal street, Allegheny.

C. Coleman & Son, No's. 16, 17, 18 and 19 Marion Avenue, Allegheny, supply promptly and at very low prices, every description of one and two horse wagons, carts and wheelbarrows, also steeltooth horse hayrakes, hubs, spokes, and fellows. Call and see or send for an illustrated price list.

Weity Brothers, at No. 106 Federal street, Allegheny, are offering decided bargains in Body and Tapestry Brussels and all Wool Ingrains. 2

The Weber Piano

at C. Retter, 127 Federal street, Allegheny.

The Trip to Europe.—A magazine containing much valuable information to Ocean Travellers as to routes and cost of travelling. A large supply has been sent to Wm. Semple's, 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny City, for free distribution to any desiring it.

Paving.

McNaugher & Co. contractors for Stone and Brick Paving, furnishing and setting curbstone and grading. We are prepared to execute all orders promptly and on the most favorable terms. Office, No. 40 North Diamond street Allegheny. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

T. TH. S.

LETTER FROM LIMA.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

LIMA, O., April 10, 1873.

Railroads work marvellous changes. The pioneers who threaded the forests of Allen county less than forty years ago, and who then came in daily contact with the Indians, whose hunting grounds covered this and the adjoining counties, little dreamed of the strange transformations which would be wrought in the lifetime of a single generation. Many a boy who, by the light of the log fire, poured over the pages of the Arabian Nights, forgetting the toils of the day in the enchanting stories of Aladdin's lamp, now, in the prime of his manhood, looks out upon even more wonderful transformations wrought by the modern railway. The war-whoop of the savage has given way to the shrill whistle of the locomotive; the lumbering stage coach to the swift car—a palace on wheels; the rude log cabin with its puncheon, to the elegant mansion, carpeted with the products of foreign looms; and the dense forest, broken only by the path of the wild beast or the hunter, to the highly cultivated farm, turning its green bosom to the sun, or to the busy town or bustling city. The completion of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad inaugurated a new era in the history of Northern Ohio, and poured into it thousands of population and millions of wealth.

Prominent among the towns thus benefitted is Lima, the county seat of Allen county. Added to the advantages incident to its being the county seat, it is the centre of a rich agricultural district, and the Three railroads, the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Lake Erie and Louisville, and the Dayton and Michigan, afford ample facilities for trade and travel. As a consequence, trade and travel have followed. The shops of the Dayton and Michigan road are located here, and they, an extensive paper mill, and other establishments give employment to a large number of men, and are constantly adding to the wealth of the place. The present population is five thousand five hundred, a number which will be doubled by the close of the present decade. Four well sustained banks, large and elegant school-buildings, stores and shops whose capacity seems equal to the demand of much larger places, and the contemplated erection in the near future of a court house to be in keeping with the rapidly increasing wealth and population of the county, are among the evidences of thrift and substantial improvement.

The Methodist, Presbyterians, Baptists, German Reformed, Disciples, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics have all church organizations and houses of worship. The Catholic church is a large edifice, but lacks in architectural beauty. The gem of the town is the new M. E. church. In process of construction, the basement of which has just been completed, and was last Sabbath dedicated with appropriate services to the worship of Almighty God. The edifice is to be sixty-four and two feet in length by fifty-seven in width, built of pressed brick, with stone trimming and slate roof. The spire will be carried to a height of one hundred and sixty feet. When completed it will rank among the best church edifices in the State. The congregation has given evidence of rare taste, and he and the Building Committee, and Board of Trustees deserve the thanks of the entire community. We may add here that the dedication of the basement to the Lord's Supper was an occasion of rare interest. The services commenced with an excellent sermon on Saturday evening, by Rev. J. Henderson, under whose pastorate the building was commenced. On Sabbath morning and also on Sabbath evening the pulpit was occupied by Rev. I. C Pershing, of your city, President of the Pittsburgh Female College, under whose supervision the dedicatory services were conducted. A children's meeting was held in the afternoon and addresses were delivered by Rev. J. Henderson; F. Marlot, pastor of the William street charge, in Delaware, O.,—one of the excellent men of the Conference, and also by Rev. Thomas Wilson, one of the pioneers who helped to lay the foundations of Methodism in this section, and who is held in loving esteem by thousands. Most efficient aid was rendered during the day by the present genial and accomplished pastor, Rev. L. C. Webster. At night the Presiding Elder of the district, Rev. J. H. Hammond, officiated almost to a charm, and a man of great worth and decided ability, was present also. It was a day that will be long remembered by the citizens of Lima.

We omitted to state that the total cost of the building will be about forty thousand dollars. A collection of five thousand dollars was asked for, and in response to the call upwards of seven thousand three hundred were contributed. Prominent among the contributors were B. L. Faurote, Dr. G. G. Hackadorn, E. Ashton, Sr., F. Ashton, Jr., H. W. and J. Watt, D. C., P. Tirrill, L. A. Baxter, Esq., A. N. Smith, and of elect ladies not a few. To the architect, Mr. Tirrill and the ladies, the congregation are indebted for one of the most beautiful and well planned churches we have seen for years.

C.

EASTER IN THE CHURCHES.

The Floral Decorations—The Music—The Collections.

The services in the churches yesterday were of a character appropriate to the joyous Easter time, and in many of them the occasion was one of more than ordinary interest. In the Catholic and Episcopal Churches especially great preparations had been made for the day's services and the floral decorations were very elaborate, while the music was particularly fine. There was hardly a church in which a new programme had not been arranged, and for which especial efforts had been put forth to render the Easter services peculiarly enjoyable. Some of the floral decorations—particularly in the Episcopal churches were very elaborate—while feature being carried on in no less a scale than had been the arrangements for the music.

The good influences of the day were made practically manifest in the matter of the collections which are taken up on such occasions. In nearly every instance these ranged high, manifesting that the devotion of the people reached as far down as their pockets, and was of a thoroughly genuine character. Perhaps the most noticable collection of all—taking everything into consideration—was that at St. Peter's, which footed up the handsome aggregate of $519 18. This congregation has been without a Rector for some time past, but under the lead of the new minister chosen to fill that place, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Spaulding is rapidly recovering a thorough re-organization, a fact which was exemplified yesterday by the very handsome contributions secured for benevolent purposes. This contribution was devoted as follows: Amount for distribution at the Diocesan Council, $140.50; Church Guild dispensary, $20.00; Diocesan Missions, $41 00; Domestic Missions, $15 00; church home, $25.00; Mr. Hinman, $5.00; Mrs. Hinman, $2.50; Bishop Whipple, $25.00; increase of salaries, $5.00; Porto Mission, $5.00; Kellin St. Peters, $28.09; Nashotah, $5.00; Parish Poor, $23.09; church work among Freedman, 5.00; undesignated at discretion of Rector, $183.18. Total $519.18.

A very attractive feature of the services, aside from the peculiar by powerful discourse by the Rector, was the music from the choir, which has no superior in the city. The selections were varied and very appropriate, and accorded well with the general character of the day. It is seldom old "St. Peters" has enjoyed a day of such pleasant associations and good feeling.

THE MYSTERY DEEPENS.

The Cash Box Found Minus the Cash—One Mystery Solved and Another Deepened.

The box of money and valuable papers which walked out of the vault of the Safe De pest Company, sought seclusion in a coal vault, whence it was brought to light on Saturday afternoon. About ten o'clock A. M of the day mentioned Mr. John McDevitt, wholesale grocer, dotag business at the corner of Market and Water streets, appeared at the Odd Fellows' Savings Bank with the veritable box under his arm. He stated that he had occasion, shortly before noon, to go into the coal vault, the grating of which is on Wood street, and found the box immediately under the opening. He further stated that he had brought it directly to the the bank without waiting to examine its contents farther than to ascertain to whom it belonged. After the bank officers had recovered from their surprise they opened the box and proceeded to examine the contents. All the papers, such as bonds and papers which had been placed in the box were found safe enough, but the cash, amounting to about $3,000, had been abstracted. Of course everybody has his "theory" on this mysterious affair, and nearly every explanation differs from any other. The detectives look wise and say nothing, though the efforts to ferret out the guilty party do not seem to be of a very startling nature. Strong suspicions rested upon a certain individual who, for the present, shall be nameless, and it is rumored that the discovery of the box would unravel the enigma, some mystery loving individual having thrown around the affair another dark cloud, by the following mysterious advertisement:

A reward of two thousand dollars will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who stole the box containing cash and securities belonging to the Odd Fellows Savings Bank, from the Safe Deposit Company's Bank, between Saturday and Monday, April 5 and 7. Should the guilty party come forward, and make a true and satisfactory statement, he will receive the above reward and his statements be kept inviolate by the parties making this offer. The money to pay the above reward is on deposit in the Allegheny National Bank. This offer is not made by parties interested in either the Safe Deposit Company or Odd Fellows Savings Bank, but by friends of parties whose names have been unjustly associated with the robbery.

This has no signature, and the reader is left to believe or not whether it is a responsible party. An anxious public—together with detectives—await with interest further developments.

There is something rich—something darkly mysterious—in the charity of a forgiving party who merely desires the thief to make a confession, not for publicity, but to relieve suffering innocence. Just how suffering innocence could be relieved from public suspicion by a private confession of the real thief, is not as clear as it might be.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,313,175.09.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 84 Fo th ave.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000
Cash Assets January 1st, 1873, $3,355,749
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO.,
MWF THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD ST.

TREES! PLANTS! SEEDS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Evergreens, Seed Potatoes, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Green House and Bedding Plants, Cut Flowers in every design.
JOHN R. & A. MURPOCH,
117 Smithfield street,
Catalogues free, mh17-MWFw

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—JUDGE STERRETT.

Harry Redpath, found guilty of fornication and bastardy, charged by Rachel Jones, was sentenced to pay the costs and a fine of twenty-five dollars to the Guardians of the Poor, twenty-five dollars to the prosecutrix for lying in expenses, twenty dollars for support of the child from the date of its birth to the present time, six dollars a month for a period of six years from this date, and to give security in six hundred dollars for compliance with the order of the Court.

Reginia Schook, who plead guilty to fornication charged by Bella Risser, was sentenced to pay the costs.

Gotlieb Risser, found guilty of fornication and bastardy, on oath of Catharine Rettstadt, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars to the Guardians of the Poor, twenty-five dollars to the prosecutrix, twenty-five dollars for support of the child from its birth until the present time, and six dollars per month towards its support and maintenance until six years old.

The same party, found guilty of adultery, was fined fifty dollars and ordered to the Work House for six months.

Edwin Hare and Edwin Jones, who filed a *nolo contendere* to the charge of larceny by William Brooks, were each sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs, to be committed to jail for five days, and to enter bail in $500 for good behavior in the future.

William Nantz, found guilty of assault and battery charged by Robert Pollock, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25, and costs.

Martin Joyce, for selling liquor on election day, was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and costs, and to be imprisoned in the county jail for ten days.

Trial List for To-day.

Emanuel De Roy,	John Meenan,
F. McDonald et al.,	August Frohmuger,
M. Albrecht,	David Brown,
Louis Rabel,	Wm. Montgomery.

COMMON PLEAS.—JUDGES COLLIER AND STOWE.

In the case of Susannah Cook vs. J. M. Cook libel in divorce, a subpœna was awarded returnable to next term. The divorce is asked on the ground of desertion.

A motion for a new trial was made and reasons filed by defendant in the case of Lawrence Mooney vs. the National Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Philadel

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.—NO. 89.

FIRST EDITION.

OUR MANUFACTURES.

Number of Manufactories and Value of Product in Each County in Ohio and West Virginia.

Special Correspondent Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1873.

Manufactories in Each County in Ohio.

Counties.	Establishments.	Product Dollars.
Adams	140	558,000
Allen	259	1,092,507
Ashland	165	974,670
Ashtabula	376	1,532,222
Athens	99	551,342
Auglaize	87	772,253
Belmont	278	2,057,034
Brown	178	853,327
Butler	470	6,106,432
Carroll	144	277,496
Champaign	217	1,343,501
Clark	196	4,152,035
Clermont	345	1,098,518
Clinton	177	641,255
Columbiana	427	2,807,947
Coshocton	172	623,970
Crawford	350	1,607,911
Cuyahoga	1,149	27,049,012
Darke	271	1,086,425
Defiance	107	987,545
Delaware	282	1,290,772
Erie	678	4,583,543
Fairfield	285	1,342,333
Fayette	133	613,529
Franklin	522	6,979,679
Fulton	99	523,115
Gallia	107	1,186,298
Geauga	192	951,481
Greene	264	2,017,936
Guernsey	185	547,437
Hamilton	2,469	78,905,980
Hancock	196	1,014,966
Hardin	112	825,209
Harrison	152	549,691
Henry	113	979,221
Highland	172	991,112
Hocking	92	399,757
Holmes	78	301,744
Huron	206	1,840,932
Jackson	122	1,680,665
Jefferson	260	4,062,017
Knox	280	2,022,690
Lake	249	1,328,889
Lawrence	116	4,015,540
Licking	276	1,685,654
Logan	236	1,001,187
Lorain	341	1,690,170
Lucas	209	5,889,182
Madison	117	405,806
Mahoning	253	7,313,855
Marion	135	643,388
Medina	196	747,517
Meigs	171	1,912,867
Mercer	157	382,559
Miami	277	2,958,840
Monroe	208	566,585
Montgomery	602	11,474,866
Morgan	150	748,287
Morrow	163	581,005
Muskingum	334	3,639,992
Noble	160	396,661
Ottawa	80	574,402
Paulding	39	179,200
Perry	125	354,429
Pickaway	110	669,181
Pike	89	414,637
Portage	215	1,858,432
Preble	262	960,058
Putnam	112	387,527
Richland	372	3,092,727
Ross	208	2,567,220
Sandusky	217	1,582,532
Scioto	178	3,562,144
Seneca	236	1,573,714
Shelby	133	696,132
Stark	504	8,712,522
Summit	513	8,769,486
Trumbull	413	5,113,915
Tuscarawas	372	2,106,448
Union	120	547,914
Van Wert	82	703,002
Vinton	92	736,591
Warren	173	940,654
Washington	254	2,341,913
Wayne	347	2,457,174
Wiliams	129	583,692
Wood	168	733,436
Wyandot	118	824,167
Total	22,773	269,713,610

Manufactories in Each County in West Virginia.

Counties.	No. of establishm'ts.	Products Dollars.
Barbour	53	139,125
Berkeley	261	1,101,552
Boone	2	56,000
Braxton	13	89,720
Brooke	49	200,758
Cabell	19	48,000
Calhoun	2	6,000
Clay	9	10,527
Doddridge	50	149,293
Fayette	23	38,444
Gilmer	8	11,770
Grant	60	85,901
Greenbrier	56	233,663
Hampshire	65	137,476
Hancock	55	260,050
Hardy	40	91,766
Harrison	127	352,259
Jackson	60	239,716
Jefferson	168	1,375,602
Kanawha	164	1,097,729
Lewis	31	53,870
Lincoln	2	4,153
Logan	3	2,500
Marion	29	234,080
Marshall	44	1,468,921
Mason	53	1,955,138
McDowell		
Mercer	4	11,204
Mineral	25	117,532
Monongahela	115	329,714
Monroe	21	87,029
Morgan	20	140,212
Nicholas	14	79,733
Ohio	286	10,765,859
Pendleton	26	79,171
Pleasants	25	76,876
Pocahontas	22	50,482
Preston	97	532,407
Putnam	22	50,230
Raleigh		
Randolph	25	45,881
Ritchie	69	259,702
Roane	20	74,025
Taylor	86	340,130
Tucker	7	16,760
Tyler	33	132,878
Upshur	49	124,656
Wayne		
Webster	3	6,734
Wetzel	21	83,847
Wirt	17	87,402
Wood	130	1,056,822
Wyoming	1	4,840
Total	2,444	24,102,201

It must be borne in mind that the Superintendent of the Census does not claim that these returns are absolutely correct, but that they are as near right as they can be made under the present law.

The volumes will not be ready for distribution for some weeks yet. These tables are compiled from the manuscript and corrected proof-sheets furnished the GAZETTE correspondent by Col. Stocking, Chief Clerk of the Census Bureau.
DIAMOND.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—River thirty-eight feet; stationary. Arrived—Warner, Wheeling; Ironsides, Pittsburgh; Nick Longworth, New Orleans. Departed—Warner and Ironsides, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Arrived—Cowan, Cairo; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; City of Chester, Memphis; Johnson, Keokuk; W. D. Smith, Keithburg. Departed—none. River rising slowly. Clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, April 13.—Clear and pleasant. River rising steadily. Arrived—Oil City, with the wreck of the Dardanelle. Departed—Capitol City and Belfast, St. Louis; John Kyle, New Orleans.

CAIRO, ILL., April 12.—Arrived—Bee, St. Louis, 9 P. M.; Rover, St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Ike Harnill, Memphis, 8; Emma Elliott, Memphis, 3; Glasgow, Johnsonville, 4; Quickstep, Evansville, 4; Robert Mitchell, New Orleans 6; Argosy, South, 6; Robert E. Lee, New Orleans, 11; Belle of Shreveport, St. Louis, 11; Alps, St. Louis, noon; Marble City, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Ada Hellman, St. Louis, 3; City of Quincy, New Orleans, 4; Thomas Sherlock, Cincinnati, 5; Babbage, Memphis, 6. Departed—Belle of Memphis, Memphis, 11 P. M.; Bee, New Orleans, 1 A. M.; Probasco, Memphis, 3; Elliott, St. Louis, 4; Mitchell, Louisville, 8; Quickstep, Evansville, 9; John A. Wood, Louisville, 10; Robert E. Lee, Louisville, 11; Belle of Shreveport, Red river, 1 P. M.; Alps, Vicksburg, 1; Marble City, Vicksburg, 1; Marble City; Vicksburg, 1; Quincy, St. Louis, 7. River fallen 4 inches. Clear; mercury 62.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—The steamboat Big Horn, hence April 5th, with an assorted cargo, was burned yesterday at Point Pleasant, Bayou Bartholemew.

The bark Nebro, hence April 5th, for Falmouth, with 1,320 bales of cotton, while being towed down, collided near the head of the passes with the barge Charles Hickman.

The Nebro returned to the city for repairs. The Hickman was but slightly damaged.

LOUISVILLE, April 13.—River rising; 11 feet 10 inches in canal; 9 feet 10 inches in Indian Chute; 8 feet 4 inches over rocks; 6¼ feet in middle chute. Clear and cool. Business dull. Arrived—Minneola, John Kilgour, Belle Vernon and Arlington from Cincinnati; H. S. Turner, New Orleans; Savannah, St. Louis. Departed—Kilgour and Alice Brown and tow, New Orleans. The Wilmington and Belle Vernon, Memphis to Cincinnati, are expected to pass up to-night. The Turner will load here for her return.

Another Atlantic Cable.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 12.—The steamer Kangaroo to day commenced laying the shore end of the Atlantic Cable from the Cable House at Fresh Water Point to near Chebucto Head, where it will be buried until the arrival of the Great Eastern, whichwill lay the main portion of the cable.

A Wife Murderer Hanged.

PRESTON, GA., April 12.—Enoch Ferdinand Spann was hanged here yesterday for the murder of his wife on May 4th, 1872. His paramour and accomplice, Susan Eberhart, is under sentence to be hanged on May 2d. Two sisters and two brothers of the woman Eberhart witnessed the execution.

THE CAPITAL.

Prize Money for the Destruction of Rebel Vessels.

ANNEXATION OF MEXICO.

Plans for the New Sloops of War.

DECISION ON RAILROAD LANDS.

Estimated Increase of Internal Revenue Tax Collections.

THE VACANT KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

Railways Squabbling for Public Lands.

RECRUITING FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, April 13, 1873.

Annexation of Mexico.

Dispatches having been received here confirming the announcement that the visit of Secretary Belknap and General Sheridan to the Texan frontier is with a view of the acquisition of the Mexican territory, I visited the War Department for more definite information, and learned beyond doubt that important military movements are in embryo. Of course great reticence is manifested in reference to the question, but enough is known to warrant the statement that within the last three months a correspondence has been maintained between the Government officials and prominent parties residing in the Mexican Free Zone, with a view to annexation of that territory with the United States. Previous to the establishment of this correspondence several letters were received from the other side of the Rio Grande, urging that steps be taken to bring about the separation of the Free Zone States from Mexico. The matter was not then seriously considered, but subsequent efforts secured the desired attention. The information I received is to the effect that the correspondence on our part has been extremely cautious from the beginning. Assurances having been had that one hundred and sixty-five inhabitants of the Free Zone territory unanimously wish for annexation, and that in that aspect it is their right to separate from Mexico and the duty of the Legislature to aid them so far as possible without open rupture of our relations with the Mexican Government, the question was raised as to what substantial foundation there is for the first assurance.

The reply was that an investigation by the U. S. officials would demonstrate its correctness, and whether the United States Government will or will not aid the separationists, the effort will be made, and in that event little or no aid is expected on the Mexican border. The foregoing is a summary of statements made to me, the accuracy of which in respect of details I have no means of determining, but the indications are that future events will justify them.

The President's inaugural address stated very clearly his policy in regard to acquisition of foreign territory. He well not precipitate the struggle of the Mexican separationists. To take such steps as will insure the safety of the border is, however, another question and a duty not to be neglected, which is the real reason of Belknap's visit and the massing of troops on the Rio Grande. I have also taken occasion to converse with two gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps, who express the opinion that the aspect is serious, and ridicule the idea that the Secretary of War would go with a leading border General over Mexican and Texas ground unless important military movements are on foot.

Prize Money for Destruction of Rebel Vessels.

In addition to the award of $268,000 bounty for the destruction of the enemy's vessels at New Orleans by Admiral Farragut, Judge Humphries has awarded $900,000 prize money. This decision will have to be further considered by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, it is here. If then affirmed, the Treasury Department, it is asserted, will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. General Butler is the attorney in behalf of the captors. No distribution of this money can take place until these decisions are reached. When the distribution takes place all who have claims can make application to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury directly without the intervention of any agents and obtain their money without any expense.

Recruiting for the U. S. Navy.

Recruiting on a small scale for the United States Navy will begin within a few days. These recruits will fill vacancies which constantly occur and enable the Government to keep a number on hand in excess of those on actual duty. Machinists and boiler makers are more difficult to be obtained than others; men of this trade as a general thing being married, and with families, preferring not to go to sea. It is stated at the Navy Department that the workmen of the above trade can make as much money if not more in the Navy than they can in many shops on shore.

American Seamen in the Navy.

The question of manning the American Navy with American seamen is not yet given up by the Secretary of the Navy. The fact is that but about one-fourth of our navy consists of American seamen. The commerce on our great lakes absorbs most of our sailors, and the Navy is mainly dependent upon the foreign element for capable seamen. The only solution of this difficulty obtainable is for Congress to authorize the apprenticeship to the Navy of three hundred boys of American parentage per annum, a proposition which the Secretary of the Navy intends to have considered next Congress.

Good Only to Washington.

In a circular just issued by the Attorney General relative to the law requiring the use of stamped envelopes instead of the present franked envelopes, is a clause providing that marshals, attorneys and clerks of the United States Courts, may order stamps for the use of their respective offices, to be used exclusively in official correspondence with the Executive Departments of the Government in Washington city.

This order seems to indicate that these stamps cannot be used for "official" correspondence to any other point.

Inquiries Under the New Internal Revenue Law.

Inquiries are quite frequently made of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as to whether it will be necessary under the new law, where special tax-payers remove their place of business either in or out of the State, to take out a new special tax license. The Commissioner decides that it is not, provided the change of business is registered with the collector. If this is not done, they are liable to pay the tax over again.

Estimated Increase of Internal Revenue Tax Collections.

It is estimated at the Internal Revenue Bureau that the collections under the new Internal Revenue law will be increased 50 per cent, because of the impossibility of defrauding the Government out of its special taxes, owing to the publicity which every manufacturer and dealer is compelled to give to his special tax receipt, by keeping the same open to the view of his trade.

The Vacant Kansas Senatorship.

Gov. Osborn, of Kansas, stated before he left Washington, that it was his intention to make a temporary appointment of United States Senator to succeed Mr. Caldwell. It is stated here that this appointment will be made from such source as not to conflict with the Governor's chances for the position, it being well known he is a candidate for the U. S. Senate for the regular term.

Plans for the New Sloops of War.

Under the proposed plan for the new iron steam sloops of war, six (6) guns are to be carried. One eleven inch pivot, four nine inch broad-side, and one gun on the fourcastle deck. The hulls will be of iron, sheathed with wood, with an outside sheathing of copper. This plan is adopted to prevent the fouling of iron bottoms in warm latitudes.

Virginia Lands.

Real estate agents in this city state that there has been a general rush on the part of speculators, during the past month, for Virginia lands. The cause assigned for this change is asserted to be the result of the last Presidential election, and the good will evinced by the President toward the Southern people in his contemplated trip in that section.

Internal Revenue Collectors and Their Staff.

Collectors of Internal Revenue are writing the commissioner respecting the extent they will be allowed to go in increasing the force under the new law. In the larger districts the increase will be considerable, the exact number will be stated by the Commissioner in a special circular about the 15th inst.

"Never Say Die."

Senator Brownlow, in a letter to a friend in this city, states that the report going the rounds of the press, that he is at the point of death, is not true, and that it will be some time before Andy Johnson will have an opportunity of getting his seat in the Senate. He says he enjoys his usual health, with the exception of palsy.

The Salaries of Teachers.

Advices received at the Bureau of Education, from Memphis, Tenn., state that the efforts made to equalize the salaries of male and female teachers in that city, have failed, owing to allleged poverty on the part of the Board of Education.

Last Shipment for Vienna.

The last shipment for Vienna from the Bureau of Education, left yesterday. It consisted of reports of States and cities, many of which, for the sake of ornament, were rebound. There were over 200 volumes.

Acknowledgment.

In a letter to Secretary Fish, Gen. Van Buren acknowledges the efforts of the Bureau of Education in securing a creditable representation of American education, to appear at Vienna.

Appointments Much Sought After.

A distinguished U. S. Senator states that he has had over seven hundred applications for appointments as honorary Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition. DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1873.

Decision on Railroad Lands.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has notified the local land offices along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad that the Secretary of the Interior had decided that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is entitled to lands along the line laid down on its map of the preliminary location, as against all persons who made settlements on such lands after said preliminary map had been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior, but before the lands had been formally withdrawn. This decision is adverse to several hundred claimants, and involves about two hundred sections of land in Minnesota, Washington Territory and elsewhere.

The Rumored Resignations Denied.

Rumors have been repeated from time to time of the resignation of Ministers Low and DeLong. Inquiry at official sources to-day shows that Low's resignation has not been received, and that ex-Senator Cole's name has not even been mentioned by the President in connection with the China or Japan mission. Cole himself says he is not an applicantfor a diplomatic position. Up to noon to-day no one at the President's house or at the Department of State had any intimation of DeLong's rumored resignation further than what has been privately said by some of his friends, namely, that he would retire should the administration desire a change.

Railways Squabbling for Public Lands.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day heard an argument of President Becker, of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, in support of its application for patents for about four hundred sections of land where it crosses the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Both roads claim the land to be included in their respective land grants. Ex-Senator Wade represented the Northern Pacific Company. Further argument was postponed till May 1st.

Balances in the Treasury.

Currency $2,108,319; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit $25,220,000; coin $70,111,186, including coin certificates, $23,226,900; legal tenders outstanding $358,610,625.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1873.

The New Loan.

The salaries of Bigelow, Chief of the Loan Division, and three clerks of the Treasury Department, who accompany him, ceased when they last week left Washington for New York to embark for London. Their entire expenses are now paid by the Syndicate, in whose interest they take the new 5 per cent. bonds to England. These bonds are exempted for old five, twenty bonds, and none will be delivered in any other way. It is expected the party will be absent about one year.

FOREIGN.

The Pope in a Critical Condition—His Death Imminent—The Spanish Revolution—Particulars of the Attack on Puigcerda—Fight Between Smugglers and Turkish Revenue Officers—Several Killed and Many Wounded—Escape of a Bank of England Forger from Prison in Havana.

WEST INDIES.

The Samana Bay Scheme.

HAVANA, April 12.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 7th have been received. It was reported there that an American steamer had arrived at Porto Rico with news that a steamship had appeared in Samana Bay with a large number of colonists from the United States, that when the American attempted to disembark their landing was opposed by the inhabitants, and there was some bloodshed. The report was not credited at St. Thomas, and was believed to have been manufactured by enemies of the Samana Bay scheme in Porto Rico.

A Revolution Suppressed.

HAVANA, April 12.—A news letter from Jacmel, Hayti, dated March 24, gives the particulars of an abortive revolution at Gonaives, of which General Michael was the ringleader. The authorities succeeded in quelling the disturbance. Thirty of those implicated, including the leader, were executed. Michael, who was a blacksmith, in 1858 aided General Geffrard to make a grand and eloquent speech on the scaffold. He said great men like Napoleon and others had their destiny to fulfill, and he had fulfilled his.

Escape of the Bank of England Forger.

HAVANA, April 11, via Key West, April 12.—Bidwell, the Bank of England forger, escaped from prison yesterday evening by jumping over the balcony. He is supposed to be hiding in the city. Bidwell's friends, seeing the impossibility of legal means to counteract the efforts of the British consul to secure his extradition, undoubtedly assisted him to escape.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Revolution.

PARIS, April 12.—A dispatch from Perpignan says the Carlists retreated from Puigcerda in consequence of the arrival of three columns of fresh troops. The Carlists, however, say they withdrew because they would not fight on Good Friday, but intended to renew the attack. Don Carlos waited in Perpignan the result of the attack on Puigcerda.

MADRID, April 12.—The Carlist force which attacked Puigcerda was 1,000 strong, while the defenders of the town numbered 500, of whom only fifty were soldiers. After a fusilade of twenty-four hours the ammunition of the Republicans became exhausted, and the Alcade sent for reinforcements, but they arrived too late to participate in the fighting, as the Carlists had withdrawn from the town. They then carried off their wounded and buried their dead.

Checking Insubordination.

MADRID, April 13.—General Velarde, the new Captain General, assumed command of Barcelona last week. He has inaugurated a series of measures to check insubordination, which have proved most effective.

ITALY.

The Pope in a Critical Condition.

ROME, April 13.—The Pope, after suffering many hours of great pain, is now in a lethargic state. His physicians have forbidden the issue of bulletins, and the official papers have been ordered to abstain from making reports. It is feared the recovery of the Pope is impossible. It is believed his death will be kept secret until the conclave has elected a successor, to avoid the interference of Germany and Italy. All the cardinals save two are now at the Vatican. There are four hundred papal troops, and extra orders have been given to allow no one to enter.

TURKEY.

Fight Between Smugglers and Revenue Officers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12.—In a conflict near this city yesterday between smugglers and Turkish revenue officers several were killed and many wounded.

FRANCE.

The Vacancy in the Assembly.

PARIS, April 12.—The Moderate Republicans in the National Assembly failed to induce Thiers to withdraw M. De Remusat's candidacy for the vacancy in that body from Paris. *Le Siecle* announces that it will support Bardolet.

THE TURF.

Louisiana Jockey Club, Spring Meeting—First Day.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—First race, one mile and three quarters, all ages, club purse $500, first horse $350, second $100 and third $50; won by Fannie M. by a length, beating with an outside sheathing of copper. This plan is adopted to prevent the fouling of iron bottoms in warm latitudes.

Virginia Lands.

Real estate agents in this city state that there has been a general rush on the part of speculators, during the past month, for Virginia lands. The cause assigned for this change is asserted to be the result of the last Presidential election, and the good will evinced by the President toward the Southern people in his contemplated trip in that section.

Internal Revenue Collectors and Their Staff.

Collectors of Internal Revenue are writing the commissioner respecting the extent they will be allowed to go in increasing the force under the new law. In the larger districts the increase will be considerable, the exact number will be stated by the Commissioner in a special circular about the 15th inst.

"Never Say Die."

Senator Brownlow, in a letter to a friend in this city, states that the report going the rounds of the press, that he is at the point of death, is not true, and that it will be some time before Andy Johnson will have an opportunity of getting his seat in the Senate. He says he enjoys his usual health, with the exception of palsy.

The Salaries of Teachers.

Advices received at the Bureau of Education, from Memphis, Tenn., state that the efforts made to equalize the salaries of male and female teachers in that city, have failed, owing to allleged poverty on the part of the Board of Education.

Last Shipment for Vienna.

The last shipment for Vienna from the Bureau of Education, left yesterday. It consisted

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

POOR LO!

How He Makes Peace.

THE MODO PROBLEM SOLVED.

Finale of a "Talk."

General Canby and Rev. Dr. Thomas Killed.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE MASSACRE.

The Red Skins to be Severely Punished.

THE PEACE POLICY "PLAYED OUT."

Glowing Tribute to the Heroic Soldier by Gen. Sherman.

LAVA BED, April 11, via YREKA, April 12.—Yesterday afternoon five Indians and four squaws came into our camp and were made presents of clothing and provisions by the Peace Commission, and a message was sent out by the Commissioners asking for a talk this morning at a point about one mile from over the picket line. Later in the evening Bogus Charley came and told the picket that he would take his gun, that he (Charley) did not intend to go back any more. The picket brought him to the tent of General Canby, where Charley left his gun, and remained at the tent of Frank Riddle during the night. This morning Boston Charley came in and told the Commissioners that Captain Jack and five other Indians would meet the Commissioners outside our lines. Boston Charley and Bogus then mounted a horse and started for the Lava Bed. About an hour after their departure General Canby, Dr. Thomas, Mr. A. B. Meacham and Mr. Dyer, with Frank Riddell and a Modoc for interpreter, started for the place appointed. The party arrived at the place appointed, and were closely watched by the signal officer, Lieutenant Adams, from the signal station on the hill overlooking our camp. About half an hour after the party had arrived a cry from the signal station was heard, and the signal officer reported that he thought he was the only one who had escaped, but in a few moments after Riddle and Bogus appeared on the run, pursued by Indians. From him we gather the following account of how the massacre commenced:

Meacham made a short speech to the Indians, followed by General Canby, and then Dr. Thomas. Then Captain Jack made a speech, asking for "Hat creek and Cottonwood," the places now occupied by Fairchild and Lassik for reservation. Mr. Meacham told Jack that it was not possible to give him what he asked. Schonchin told Meacham to say no more, that he (Meacham) had said enough upon that subject, and while Schonchin was speaking, Captain Jack got up and walked behind the others and, raising his pistol, deliberately "fired in the back of" Gen. Canby, who fell dead. He then drew his pistol and snapped a cap at General Canby. He cocked his pistol again and fired. General Canby fell dead, shot under the right eye. Schonchin then shot Meacham in the shoulder and head, but he is still alive. Boston Charley and another Indian shot and killed Dr. Thomas. Dyer then chased Dyer for some distance, but Dyer turned upon him with pistol in hand, and Jim ran. As Ingham knocked down Riddle's squaw and took her horse, but Captain Jack made him return it, and then another Indian chased Riddle and shot at him. This last may be taken with a grain of salt.

The troops are now about a mile in the Lava Beds, lying on their arms, and will probably advance to-night under cover of darkness. There are about six hundred troops which can be brought into active service, and I believe they will end the Modoc war. Meacham is not expected to survive.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The following is a portion of the *Herald's* special about the massacre of General Canby and the Peace Commissioners, dated, Lava Beds, 11th, 3 P. M.: Between ten and eleven o'clock this morning the Peace Commission party, comprising General Canby, A. B. Meacham, Dr. Thomas and Jack Riddle, the interpreter, and squaw, and Bogus Charley and Boston Charley, went out to the designated spot. There also were Captain Jack, John Schonchin, Black Jim, Shack Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man and Hawker Jim. They had no guns with them, but each carried a pistol at his belt. In previous interviews they had carried guns with them. They sat down in a kind of broken circle, and General Canby, Meacham and Dr. Thomas sat together, faced by Captain Jack and Schonchin. Dyer stood by Jack, holding his horse, with Hawker Jim and Shack Nasty Jim to his left. Meacham opened the talk and gave a long history of what they wanted to do for them, after which General Canby and Dr. Thomas both talked for some time. Captain Jack then talked in an apparently good, serious strain, and when he had finished, slipped back to the rear, near where Meacham's horse was hitched. John Schonchin then began to talk, and while he was speaking, Dyer heard a cap miss fire, and looking around, saw Captain Jack to his left with his pistol pointed at General Canby. This was a signal for a general massacre, and a half a dozen shots were fired inside of half a minute. Captain Jack fired again on General Canby, and the noble old gentleman ran off to the left, but was speedily shot down and killed instantly. Meacham was shot at by Schonchin and wounded in the head. He tried to draw his Derringer, when two Indians ran up and knocked him down. Mr. Thomas was killed almost instantly by two pistol shots in the head. Riddle ran off, and it appears they did not fire at him, but they knocked his squaw down. Dyer, Riddle and the squaw returned in safety to the camp. About one hundred yards to the west of the place of meeting was found A. B. Meacham, badly wounded, with a pistol shot over the left eye. Fifty yards further on was the body of Rev. Dr. Thomas, lying on his face and stripped to the waist. Life was extinct from the pistol shot wounds in the head. The body of General Canby was stripped of every vestige of clothing, and lay about one hundred yards to the southward, with two pistol shot wounds in the head.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The news of the murder of General Canby and Dr. Thomas, received at Jacksonville, caused intense excitement among the people. There was loud denunciation of Secretary Delano. They hold him responsible. He was burned in effigy there to-night.

YREKA, April 12—10 P. M.—The news of the horrible massacre of General Canby and Commissioner Thomas has cast a gloom over the whole community, and the excitement is intense. A feeling exists that the Indians should now receive the punishment they richly deserve, but that not one should be left of this terrible massacre. H. C. Tuckner, who brought the official dispatches, left headquarters at five o'clock last evening. He says that orders had just been issued for an advance along the whole line at five o'clock this morning. The plan was to advance slowly, taking everything as they went, having water and provisions with them. It may be two days before the trouble is ended. The presumed General Canby's and Commissioner Thomas' remains will be forwarded to this place.

A courier left here at 9 o'clock to-night for Gillem's headquarters with a dispatch from General Scofield. By many it is believed the Modocs will make a desperate fight till the last man dies, and that they will not leave the caves. By others it is thought they have already made their escape from the Lava Bed and will commence a relentless war on all weak parties they may meet. It is supposed that Scar Faced Charley and Curley Headed Doctor were the two Indians who attacked Col. Mason's position. That was a blind to attract the attention of General Gillem from the conference between Jack and his followers, and the Commissioners.

Later.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The terrible news of the treacherous assassination of Brigadier General Canby by the Modoc chief, and the intelligence received at the same time of the murders committed by Apaches, cause a profound feeling of grief and indignation, which finds expression in all quarters, particularly in the army, where General Canby was held in great esteem and affection, with utterances of an earnest desire for the extermination of these savages. This feeling of indignation has taken the place of all ideas whatever of peace, and the slightest consideration cannot be given to any other proposition than that to move at once to the severest punishment of the Modocs. The following is a dispatch received at the office of the Adjutant General of the Army:

Headquarters, Division of the Pacific, April 13.—To General W. T. Sherman, Washington—The following report of horrible treachery and murder has just been received. I have telegraphed to Colonel Gillem to let the punishment of the Modocs be as severe as their treachery has merited, and hope to hear soon that he has made an end of them.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major General Commanding.

[Copy of telegram to the Assistant Adjutant General.]

Department of California, from the Modoc Expedition.—General Canby, with the peace commissioners, went to meet the Indians about one mile in front of the camp at 11:03 this morning. At 1:40 P. M. the signal officer whom I had watching the conference reported firing. Upon reaching the place of meeting I found that Gen. Canby and Rev. Dr. Thomas had been killed and Meachan wounded. The other commissioner, Dyer, escaped unhurt. I shall at once commence active operations against the Indians.

ALVIN GILLEM,
Col. 7th Cavalry Commanding.

Dated at camp south of Tule Lakes, April 11.

Similar official reports were also received by Assistant Adjutant General W. D. Whipple, at army headquarters, from Assistant Adjutant General H. Clay Wood, at Portland, Oregon, who has been advised by Col. Gillem of the tragedy. The information was communicated to the President at a late hour last night by Adjutant General Townsend, and General Sherman was also appraised at a late hour of the occurrence. The feelings of the President and General at the sudden announcement were of the most intense sorrow and indignation, and there was not an instant's hesitancy in the declaration that the Modocs shall be made to suffer to the severest extent for their crime. It is now evident that the act was long premeditated, and this fact, added to the deep sense of wrath that the massacre has aroused, the President has unreservedly expressed his sanction of the severest measures now necessary to properly punish the Modocs, and his views in this respect have been fully stated to the authorities acting under the War Department. General Sherman has also telegraphed to General Scholefield instructions to move his entire force upon the Indians. General Sherman has also prepared the following order announcing the death of General Canby, which will be promulgated to-morrow:

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, April 14, 1873.—General Order No 3.—It again becomes the sad duty of the General to announce to the army the death of one of our most illustrious and most honored comrades, General Edward R. S. Canby, commanding the Department of Columbia. He was, on Friday last, April 11th, shot dead by Chief Jack while he was endeavoring to mediate for the peaceful of the Modocs from their present rocky fastness on the northern border of California to a reservation where the tribe could be maintained and protected by the civil agents of the Government. That such a life should have been sacrificed in such a cause will ever be a source of regret to the friends and relatives of the dead. General trusts that all good soldiers will be consoled, knowing that Canby lost his life on duty and in the execution of it; that he had no fear of danger, and calmly chosen and appointed for this delicate and dangerous trust by reason of his well known patience and forbearance, and for his entire self abnegation and fidelity to the expressed wishes of his Government and his large experience in dealing with the savage Indians of America. He had already completed the necessary preparations and instructions to enforce obedience to the conclusions of the Peace Commissioners, after which he expected to have accompanied them to the last conference with the savage chiefs in a supposed friendly council, and there met his death by treachery outside of his military lines, but within view of the signal station. At the same time one of the Peace Commissioners was killed outright and another mortally wounded, and a third escaped unhurt. Thus perished one of the noblest and best gentlemen of this or any other country, whose social equalled his military virtues. To even sketch his army history would take long pages of space, and it does not here seem necessary to state that General Canby began his military career as a cadet at West Point in the summer of 1835, graduating in 1839, from whence time he has continuously served thirty-eight years, passing through all grades to Major General of volunteers and Brigadier General of the Regular Army. He served his early life with marked distinction in the Florida and Mexican Wars, and the outbreak of the civil war found him on duty in New Mexico, where, after the defection of his senior, he remained to command and defended his country successfully against a formidable inroad from the direction of Texas. Afterwards transferred to the east, in a more active and important sphere, he exercised various high commands, and at the close of the civil war was in chief command of the military division of West Mississippi, in which he had received a painful wound, but had the honor to capture Mobile and compel the surrender of the rebel forces of the southwest.

Since the close of the war he has repeatedly been chosen for special service by reason of his superior knowledge of law and civil government, his known fidelity to the wishes of the Executive and his chivalrous elevation to his professing, in all of which his success was perfect. When failed to find words enough upon this subject, and he voluntarily consented to take command of the Department of the Columbia, where he expected to join the expedition as one of its principal officers. No Modoc difficulty arising last winter, and it being extremely desirous to end it by peaceful means, it seemed almost providential that he should have occurred within the limits of General Canby's command. He responded to the call of his Government with alacrity, and has labored with zeal and success. But before success was full, alas! the end is different from that which he and his best friends had hoped for, and he now lies a corpse in the wild mountains of California, while the lightning flashes his requium to the furthermost corner of the civilized world. Though dead, the record of his fame is resplendent with noble deeds well done, and no name on our army register stands fairer or higher for personal qualities that command the universal respect, honor, affection and love of his countrymen.

General Canby leaves to his country a heartbroken widow, but no children. Every honor consistent with law and usage shall be paid his remains, full notice of which will be given as soon as his family can be consulted and arrangements concluded.

By order of General Sherman.

W. D. WHIPPLE,
Adjutant General.

Many personal friends and old associates of the distinguished deceased called at the War Department to-day, though the offices were not open to the public for official confirmation and particulars of the fatal tragedy. Officers and the army on duty here, including those holding official positions on General Sherman's staff, were appealed to both at their residences and street by anxious friends of the Modoc victims, to know if there could be the slightest hope that the tale of savage treachery was less terrible than has been recounted.

General Sherman has been in conference with the President to-night upon questions arising or likely to arise from this change in the scenes of the Modoc war, but upon the policy to be pursued there is nothing less than already indicated in this dispatch, namely, that of complete and enduring punishment by the troops of this Department of the Columbia, which has proven how thoroughly harsh treatment is now deserved by them.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The feeling of indignation against the Modoc murderers, as attested by conversations with all leading officials in Washington, reaches a degree of intensity which no Indian treachery has ever heretofore created. Every member of the Cabinet has alluded to the necessities which the outrages have precipitated, and it can be said there is no difference of opinion whatever as to the policy that should now be pursued toward this particular band of Indians. The secretary of the Interior was informed of the murders last night, when he immediately expressed views concerning the future treatment of the Modocs similar to those entertained by the President, the General of the army and others.

To-day Delano had a long consultation with General Sherman, and firmly concurs with the latter upon the subject of punishment to be inflicted upon the savages. The instructions to General Schofield are in most positive terms, showing conclusively that the authorities are convinced an occasion has now arisen which will not permit of the slightest show of leniency or hesitation in thoroughly eradicating the evil. Meacham was impressed from the first that the Modocs meant treachery, and when he left this city, several weeks ago, he said to a friend, to whom he was bidding adieu, "Good bye, my friend, you may never see me again, I am going on a very hazardous enterprise."

A public meeting was held in the Congregational church to-night to consider the subject of the Christian policy of the Government towards the Indians. The notice for the meeting was issued before the information concerning the Modoc massacre was received here. Gen. Howard, in addressing the assemblage, sp

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MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1873.

MARK TWAIN writes a letter to the *Tribune*, New York, urging the employment of life rafts, in place of boats, on sea going ships and steamers. He claims that they occupy less space than boats, and that they cannot be capsized or foundered.

IT READS very like sarcasm, the report that General Spinner will not publish the names of those Congressmen who return their money to the Treasury. He has no need to. They are generally careful to give the widest publicity to the action on their own account. But the entire proceeding is too thin to deceive any one.

THE Gas Company strike, in New York, has not only proven a failure, so far as the efforts to control the price of labor was concerned, but the violent and lawless acts of the strikers has lost them the sympathy of the public generally. If laboring men would keep in mind the fact that fair negotiation is better than violence, they would oftener succeed in their efforts to advance wages.

RUSSIA is about to send an exploring expedition to Northern Siberia—with a view to the thorough survey of the *terra incognita* that fringes the frozen ocean. It is well known that Siberia abounds in mineral wealth, and the belief is entertained that a quantity of precious stones can be found in the far north. Whatever may be the result as regards material discoveries, the advantages to the scientific world will undoubtedly be great.

WE do not know that the House at Harrisburg ordered printed the speech delivered by Senator McClure to its members at their special invitation. It embodied some pretty strong statements, which, while apparently treated as so much fun, were calculated to make some of the members feel that there may have been just a trifle of truth mixed in with the fun. The merriment over, and we hope the members will give the speech a serious and reflective reading.

ADVICES from various sources concur in estimating the Indian troubles on the frontier as of more than usual importance. Several of the large tribes are exceedingly restive. The young men are the source of trouble. Those of the older men of the several tribes who visited Washington within the year are reported to be hostile to the plans of the young men, but are unable to control them. The development of a wide-spread Indian war will be likely to close up, very suddenly, the peace policy of the President.

MISS LIZZIE M. GUTHRIE, a most estimable lady of this city, now a missionary teacher at Yokohama, Japan, has our thanks for a copy of the *Japan Gazette*, dated 22d February. It was brought by the steamer "Alaska" on her last trip from Japan. We clip from this far-off sheet a number of items of special interest for the readers of the GAZETTE. Miss Guthrie is a niece of Mrs. James Irwin, of this city. She is a lady of more than ordinary culture and intelligence, and has displayed remarkable energy in dedicating a portion, if not the whole, of her life to missionary teaching in the further East, a function for which she is eminently qualified.

THE visit of Secretary Belknap and General Sheridan to the Mexican frontier has already given rise to the rumor of a short and decisive war against Mexico, for the acquisition of territory. We doubt if there is any truth whatever in the rumor. There are other ways of settling our differences with Mexico than war. The Government of Mexico has been friendly toward us,—it was merely unable to protect its own frontier. If an agreement should be entered into, permitting our Government to do this, or certain territory yielded, so as to make a border more favorable to the maintenance of law and order, the entire difficulty might be more readily settled. But there is no necessity, as yet, for war—unless we shall make the feebleness of the Mexican Government the ground for an attack on her integrity.

THE County Executive Committee have indicated the time for holding the primaries and the several Conventions. The State Convention will be held on Tuesday, May 6, and the County Convention on the 2d of June. It will be seen from this, that the primaries are close at hand. We have frequently urged upon our best citizens the importance of giving attention to the primaries, in order that the several Conventions may be made up of the best class of persons available. This is the true method of relieving our politics of any discredit that may attach to them, and at the same time of securing peace and harmony in the party. We have long maintained that if persons absent themselves from the primary meetings, they have no right to complain of any action that may be taken. We shall refer to the subject again, but for the present, we suggest that it is time to be thinking of delegates to the Conventions, as well as candidates for the offices to be filled.

THE startling news from the scene of the Modoc war on the Pacific coast, this morning, will be read with a thrill of horror from one end of the land to the other, and a demand will go up for summary and ample retribution on the savages that no administration can disregard. General Canby, who was so treacherously murdered on Friday last, while holding a peace consultation with the leader of the Modocs, was one of the best officers of the regular army; a man of ripened judgment, who had done the country noble service not only during the civil war, but in the subsequent process of reconstruction. When assassinated he was engaged in a mission of peace and humanity, and this makes the crime of the savages one of the most fearful in all their bloody record. We think the Peace Commissioners will now be sent to the rear and General Phil Sheridan to the front.

THE NEW VENTURE.

Again is the *Dispatch* after us, or after the High School—it is hard to tell which. Its half column of platitudes lengthens out to a column. Doubt, sarcasm, humility, Greenleaf, Webster, wrong spelling, and faulty grammar are its chief ingredients. Had another column of space been occupied, it is hard to tell what other elements might have been developed. As it is, the *Dispatch* man is very "portentious." His doubt as to the separation of the High from the Ward School course is admirable and his allusions to Bedford avenue and the water basin are so apt and pertinent, that we admit ourselves to be badly injured. Such disbelief is quite equal to that of the man who doubted whether he was born—or of Topsy, who thought she only "growed." It is to be classed among the fine things that cannot be answered. Of course its academic criticism is unanswerable,—as an academy course always includes the classics, the sciences, and the like. We regret exceedingly that we should have been misled by the fact that the High School faculty imagine that their scientific department is a specialty. Since the *Dispatch* hints otherwise, of course we are all wrong.

The grand feature of the *Dispatch*'s irony, however, is that in which it seeks to know the difference between a competitive and specific examination. The mere suggestion of doubt, on its part, must, we presume, be taken as proof conclusive that there is no difference,—especially as it has Greenleaf and Webster at hand, and has indulged in fifty-three references to one of these standard authorities. We are in despair. After admitting several points made by us, avoiding others, and using its immense resources of sarcasm on still others, it blandly intimates its doubts of the entire affair,—and affirms that we are afflicted with "preternatural stupidity." This was intended, we presume, to be in answer to our demand for facts on its part. We admit that such a demand was rather stupid. Well, we dislike to use so offensive a term as "preternaturally stupid,"—but leave our readers to guess at the grade of stupidity that could give utterance to the oft quoted allusions of the *Dispatch* to the "darkest recesses of the reader's despair." We remind our cotemporary that it has not answered our inquiries relative to the depth of those recesses, or the intensity of the darkness referred to. If it shall object that these inquiries are "preternaturally stupid," we are compelled to remind it that they are about equal to the questions it asks. We submit that the *Dispatch* dare do nothing but quibble, and that it has no knowledge of High School affairs. We have not a column of space to waste in a mere display of windy words. We believe it is generally accepted as true, that evasion is a confession, either of ignorance or defeat—and as the *Dispatch* evades the several questions raised, under a guise of jolly sarcasm, we are compelled to leave it sorrowfully in the lurch. In a single particular we commend it. It admits that the High School has an "experimental tendency" that "should be commended." Reason why—it is a "new institution." By parity of reasoning, we presume every new Ward School that may be established is to have an "experimental tendency." Really, the *Dispatch* must explain. What is an "experimental tendency?" We have not referred to Webster fifty-four times to find out, because if not "preternaturally stupid," the *Dispatch* can certainly explain.

LEGISLATURE AND LEGISLATION.

Under the vicious system by which the laws of the State are made the annual meeting of our Legislature is a source of apprehension to the people and its adjournment a relief and pleasure. The late Legislature was no exception to this rule. We do not know that it was made, up of a greater share of reckless and corrupt members than usual; possibly the average of the last twenty years held, but one thing is certain, its proceedings were dominated over by an unscrupulous junta of politicians, speculators and lobbyists, whose word was law to their adherents, comprising a majority in the popular branch, and a fair proportion of the Senate.

The distinguishing characteristic of the session, as it has been that of every one for years past, was an eager devotion to schemes of private and corporate legislation, and the almost total ignoring of public business, in the proper transaction of which the whole body of the people are interested. The grasping corporation and the speculative citizen had the preference from beginning to end over the Commonwealth. How many private laws were passed, and what dangerous powers linger in their sections, it is, of course, impossible to state until the mountain of special legislation is sifted over. We presume there were not less than fifteen hundred of these special laws enacted during the session; they monopolized the time of members so completely that it is within bounds to assert that the consideration of public or general laws did not receive more than four or five days' attention in the House, and but little more in the Senate. Four or five days out of a hundred, and thirty or forty laws out of fifteen hundred, shows the proportion that legitimate and needed legislation bears to the time consumed and the bulk of the work turned out. During the closing days of the session hundreds of laws were passed by their titles alone, without being read, and sometimes merely the number of the bill was given! In one instance, nineteen laws were passed by the House in the space of four minutes. To be sure, most of them were printed, but the accumulation of over a hundred bills on a member's desk prevented the most conscientious and pains-taking from clearly appreciating the character of the work before them. Bills by the score were passed on the mere say-so of the members interested that they were "all right," and this speedily begot a system of mutual accommodation in helping each others' bills through, that is the most dangerous feature of the system of special legislation; the fate of a harmless, or possibly judicious law, would be contingent on acquiescence in obnoxious measures. This was the temptation that beset upright representatives from the start. It was prolific in fraud.

Of course all this is no new story; it is the legislative history of the State for a quarter of a century, and will continue until the system is annihilated by a power higher than the will of the members. Men come and go, but the system flourishes with added force every year. The new Constitution, judging by the work of the Convention as far as it has been advanced, will put the pruning knife of a substantial and honest reform to this monster evil that corrupts and poisons our State administration, and it is to this, and this alone, that the citizen must look for relief. The cry we hear every year that the people should send "better men" to the Legislature is a fallacious one. The best of men are made powerless by the system, and after a few days' experience, either silently acquiesce or join hands with its representatives. There must be positive and sweeping constitutional prohibition. This in time will root out the lobby, and drive to congenial pursuits outside of the Legislature, men who seek election year after year, that they may gather a twelve months' subsistence, and even accumulate wealth, as some have done, by trading in private legislation. With the disappearance of these men, not confined to any party or locality, the atmosphere of the State capital will become purified, and the annual meetings of the representatives of the people will cease to be a reproach and humiliation to all good citizens.

Another evil resulting from the degradation of our State Legislature, has long been observed by those who have carefully watched and studied our State politics. We refer to the decay in the character of our public men, and the promotion to high office and political leadership of the unscrupulous and keen sighted tricksters over the cultured and conscientious statesman. The Legislature should be the school where promising and ambitious young men take their first lessons in the practical details of politics and government. It was so in the past in Pennsylvania, and is now the case in other States. But we do not believe a more dangerous and demoralizing test was ever invented than that which awaits any man who is honestly eager to serve the people and the State, in the Pennsylvania Legislature. He is taught that law-making is a matter of trade and barter; that tricks and combinations, as a measure of success, are superior to principle, diligence and study; the feeling of responsibility in the discharge of public trusts is superceded by the desire of pecuniary gain, until this becomes the master passion, fed by examples on every hand and continual temptation. The process of corrupting the weak and well-intentioned is painfully apparent at the State capital. Men of sterling ability, strong in their integrity, and governed by high principle, give up their aspirations for public life, and retire disgusted to professional duties, the counting room, and the farm. Does not the composition of our Legislature year after year, demonstrate this? Take the representation of populous counties, where the wire puller holds undisputed sway, and how seldom do we find among the members elected representative men in any of the great professional, commercial and industrial pursuits of life, the pursuits directly interested in wise laws and careful legislation. The places they should hold are filled by the product of wire pulling management, the obedient slaves of rings, and faithful servitors of lobbyists; men without a single aspiration to govern wisely and honestly, but solely animated by a desire to make money quickly and easily by the simple process of selling their votes. Break up the opportunities for such shameful traffic — withdraw the power, and hedge in the members with Constitutional prohibitions they cannot break over, and legislative life will lose its charm for the "rooster" and "pincher." "D——d if I would come here if that goes in the Constitution," a noted Philadelphia member remarked the other day, speaking of the article adopted by the Constitutional Convention, defining and limiting the powers of the Legislature. Of course he wouldn't; his occupation would be gone. But better men would take his place, and the places of others of the same kidney.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

BE careful of your pocket-book in the crowded streets and stores just now; the police say that the pick-pockets are abroad.

AN Iowa dealer, who sold several pumps, "to be paid for when Greeley was elected," recently brought suit against his customers for pay. Judgment was given for the defendants, with costs.

A THEATRICAL manager has sued an Omaha paper for $10,000 for defamation of character. What an egotist to imagine he had a character, and what a fool to think an Omaha paper had $10,000.

A PARISIAN has just died leaving the following testament: "It is my will that any of my relatives who shall presume to shed tears at my funeral shall be disinherited. He who laughs most heartily shall be sole heir."

AS a sample of the present high prices of old English typography, it may be noted that a copy of John Gower's "Confessio Amantis," printed by Caxton in 1483, was recently sold to a London dealer at £720, and resold to an American collector at about $4,000.

THERE is an anecdote of an English juror who, in a trial for murder, stood out doggedly for acquittal against the unanimous opinion of his fellows, and who confessed, many years afterwards, that he did so because he was himself the murderer.

RUSSIA still reckons time by the old Julian calendar. They call a year in Russia 365¼ days, which is in error of eleven minutes. This error has now amounted to over twelve days; so the Russians are twelve days behind the rest of the world in their reckoning.

THE population of British India is nearly 200,000,000. As showing the progress of traffic, under English rule, the trade of that country is given at £107,349,000 in the fiscal year 1871-72, the governmental reserve being £22,294,454, and the expenditure $18,390,454.

THAT enterprising and very rich Indian personage, the Maharajah Dhuleep Sigh, has resolved, it is announced, to contest Whitby at the next general election with the Premier, Mr. W. H. Gladstone. Dhuleep is a Tory, and has estates in Perthshire and Yorkshire.

THE French sailors have introduced a new luxury. Garden snails, already prepared and cooked, are now being publicly sold in the streets, and they find ready customers. They are pronounced by epicures to be a delicacy which cannot be too highly appreciated, and they are devoured with gusto.

A GENTLEMAN who has a fancy for bees happened casually to say, a few evenings ago, that he is constructing an apiary in his garden. What was his astonishment, next day, on receiving from a lady, who had not quite understood him, a marmoset monkey and a copy of "Darwin's" Descent of Man," as her contribution to his new experiment.

A BILL has just passed both branches of the Illinois Legislature, and will doubtless receive the Governor's signature, providing that "any woman, married or single, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and possessing the qualifications requisite for men, shall be eligible to any office under the general or special school laws of this State." Bonds are required of them the same as of men.

IT has long been noticed that fabrics colored with cochineal are apt to exhibit black specks, which have been ascribed to the presence of iron. According to Guignet, however, these are due to the formation of a carminate of lime, which occurs in the form of black powder, insoluble in water. This salt, of a red color, is soluble in acetic acid, without decomposition; and appears, on the drying of the solution, as a black residuum.

A VERY handsomely dressed young man, who was waiting at his horse's head for his girl, Sunday afternoon, and desired to demonstrate to the watching neighbors how familiar he could be with such an animal, put the head of the noble beast in his bosom, and just then the animal sneezed, and—well, anybody who has seen a horse sneeze can picture to himself the state of that bosom and collar and vest, just as well as one of the old masters could do it.

"THE women to the front!" rang through the Northfleet, and with her officers drawn up in line on the quarter-deck, and her commander standing with a loaded revolver at the gang-way, as many as might be were saved. "Good-bye, my love," said this noble captain, as his own wife, a bride of three weeks, was pressed into one of the boats; "good-bye, love," and went down with his ship. Of the few survivors of the Atlantic, the captain, who was asleep in the chart-room was one of the first reported.

A FEW philanthropic ladies and gentlemen are at present engaged in seeking public assistance to enable them to build a substantial home and registry office for female servants at Montreal. A Miss Hervey has presided over an establishment of this character for upward of thirty years, but has never been large enough to afford shelter for all who would use it. A lot of land upon which to erect the new institution has already been purchased, and the subscription movement gives promises of being successful.

CONGRESS, by an act in reference to tree-planting at the West, showed its faith in the theory that forests and the rain-fall are in intimate connection. A law was enacted which gives a full quarter section of land to any person who will plant, protect, and keep in a healthful condition for five years, forty acres of timber, the trees not to be more than eight feet apart. This is providing for climatic advantages and for a future supply of lumber alike. Those who make trees to grow where none grew before, will have a share in the blessings pronounced upon those who show equal forethought in raising blades of grass.

Prof. Carr, and points out some errors of

The San Francisco Union takes issue with statement made by the latter as to the number of men exclusively engaged in mining in California. While the professor estimates that 50,000 men worked 300 days in each year to produce $20,000,000, and calculates that at $2.50 per day their wages alone, at some other pursuits, would bring them $37,500,000, thus showing a loss by mining of $17,500,000, the *Union* asserts that there are not over 20,000 men exclusively engaged in mines in California, and that the annual gold yield divided among this number makes an average of $8.33 per day for each man.

AT the South a curious method is practised for ascertaining the probable amount of bales the growing cotton crop will yield. Thus the dealers in Augusta, Ga., recently invited estimates from experts in the cotton trade and experienced planters, and then averaged the total amount. The "pool" upon the crop contained 357 estimates, coming from as many different calculations. The average indicated that the cotton yield for the year ending September 1, 1873, ought to be 3,704,888 bales. This method of "pooling" is a common business amusement at all the cotton centres of the South, and the calculations or probabilities sometimes approximate very closely to the actual returns.

A BUFFALO gentleman who takes a great interest in poultry raising, and is a decided "chicken-fancier," recently procured a patent incubator, in which he placed four dozen very choice eggs. He kept the "machine" at his office and watched it carefully day by day; at last he was rewarded by hearing a peculiar cracking noise inside the box, and supposed of course that the chickens were breaking through the shells. What was his dismay at finding that the noise aforesaid was caused by the explosion of the kerosene lamp of the incubator and that the whole affair was on fire! The flames were extinguished, though not before the incubator was ruined and the carpet on the floor somewhat damaged. Since this event, the gentleman has ceased to congratulate himself on the prospective possession of four dozen of fine chickens.

STATE ITEMS.

NUMEROUS derricks were blown down at Fagundas and Oil City by the severe wind storm on Thursday.

IT is rumored that the Fayette County Branch Road will be merged into the Pennsylvania by Tom Scott.

DURING the flood Oil City uses a coal box for a lock-up for inebriated individuals. They can't afford to see a dollar and costs going to waste.

THE Warren and Venango Railroad has been visited with heavy land-slides, and consequently its trains are withdrawn upon the lower part of the line.

A NEW well has been struck on the Ware farm. It was tubed on Tuesday, and promises to be a very paying institution. It is owned by Laughlin & Horton.

THE Martin well, struck on Wednesday, located on New territory, about five miles from Butler, is flowing over twenty feet over the derrick. It promises to a big well.

MR. PETER J. DEMM, of Bart township, Cambria county, died suddenly on Wednesday last, of spotted fever or black measles. Mr. Dumm was at work up to nine o'clock the day before he died. He leaves a wife and four or five small children.

THE Shamokin *Herald* says: During the thunder storm on Saturday night last a little daughter of Charles Lincoln, residing at Burnside Colliery, became so frightened at a vivid flash of lightning that she died in a few hours afterwards. She was aged about five years.

THE Derrick perpetrated a cruel joke on the thirsty ones of Oil City on the first of April. That being the day of the charter election, it announced that by a special permit from the Mayor, a certain drinking shebang would be kept open. The thirsty ones rallied to the front only to find that they had been badly sold.

THE residence of Mr. J. B. Kahle, of Eldred township, Clearfield county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last. Mr. Kahle was in Brookville at the time the fire occurred, a messenger bringing him the news of his misfortune. Mr. Kahle's loss will amount to about $4,500, on which he has an insurance of $1,900.

ON Wednesday the flood at Tidioute swamped all the water-line stations of the pipe lines. The pumps of the Tidioute and Triumph Line were six feet under water. A temporary pump was erected in the street. The pumps of the Allison Line were also submerged to the same depth, and cannot be started until the water falls.

MR. JAMES PANTON, of East Foxburg, while walking along the road between Foxburg and St. Petersburg, Crawford county, discovered a small package lying in the road, picked it up and put it in his pocket. It proved to be phosphorus, and soon caught fire. He was obliged to roll in the mud to extinguish it, and was quite seriously burned.

A SERIOUS oil well fire occurred at Argyle on Wednesday. Mr. William Harrop, a prominent operator, while attending a well of his, which was drilling in the sand, suddenly found himself enveloped in flame. The tools had struck a crevice from which oil and gas flowed with great force, commingling with the fire under the derrick. Four men and a boy employed about the well, together with Mr. Harrop, were dangerously burned.

THE Bedford *Inquirer* mentions the finding of a human skeleton in a bed of rocks by a gang of men employed on Dunnings Creek Branch Railroad. Great excitement was created by the finding, as it is supposed to be the remains of a German named Goodziet, who disappeared suddenly from that town and who was said to have in his possession a considerable amount of money.

MR. R. S. RATHBONE, of Jackson township, Cambria county, had both his jaws fractured and was otherwise painfully injured, on Friday last, while attempting to roll a barrel of vinegar out of a cellar. When he succeeded in getting the barrel upon the top of the entrance his foot suddenly slipped from under him, and falling backward, the barrel rolled over him, injuring him as above stated.

THERE was a frightened family in Mauch Chunk, Pa., a few days since. A party of boys started a beautiful young doe in the mountains above that place, and the frightened animal ran down the hills at the back of the houses in Mauch Chunk and jumped in at a kitchen window, ran through the kitchen, dining-room and parlor, and through a front window into the street. A large crowd was speedily assembled, and surrounding the doe drove it into the jail yard where it was captured. In passing through the window of the house, the doe was considerably cut, but not seriously.

JAPAN.

Various Items Concerning Japan and the Japanese.

[From the Japan Gazette, February 22.]

THE great temple Zo-zo-ji, at Shiba, was lately handed over to the Kiobusho, or Department of Education, for use as a Central Hall.

CHRISTIANITY is now tolerated in Japan, by special edict, and the warnings against it have been publicly removed frhm the notice boards throughout the empire.

THE authorities of Miga Ken have ordered rewards to be given to the Daimiyo's retainers who assisted Mr. Van Reed during his late attack of hoemorrhage, while in the interior.

IT has been determined to throw the whole country open to foreigners, provided all who travel in the interior submit to be controlled by the laws of Japan. The Government is assiduously endeavoring to perfect a code of laws, based on European models, suitable to this country; and if this be accomplished, we think their approach is very reasonable.

PROCLAMATION.—The avocations of women known as Mikos and Ichikos, and who pretend to hold communication with God and the spirits of the departed, have deceived a great many people and caused much trouble. Therefore this practice which is known as *Mamaura* and *Kuchiyose* shall henceforth be abolished. By order of Tokei-Fu Chiji. Okubo Ichiou.

IT is designed by the Governor to hold an Universal Exhibition in Japan, in four years from this time. Commissioners have been appointed in connection with the Vienna Exhibition, whose special duty it is to study the exact way of carrying out such a scheme in the best manner possible; and the Government is quite prepared to make it a creditable and thoroughly national and international affair.

THE law against smoking in the streets, which has been recently promulgated,—apparently in imitation of the Russian ukase,—appears to be rigorously enforced in the interior, and the authorities seem not unwilling to endeavor to extend its operation to foreigners. At Awa, a foreigner engaged by the Ken, was called upon by the authorities, informed of the edict, and requested to put the weed for a ramble to keep his cigar unlit until he got outside the town.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued by the Daijokan to the effect:—That any woman bearing children and not being a lawful wife, shall be compelled to rear her offspring herself; that should a man desire to become the guardian of a child, being issue by a concubine, he shall first make application to the Kocho, or civil Magistrate, of the town in which the woman resides, and after having obtained such permission, power shall be given him to become the lawful guardian of such issue.

THE youngest son of Chiji Matsu-maye (former Governor of Matsu-maye) has lately become a son-in-law to Tennojiyo, one of the large Osaka merchants. In former times, when the Kuwagoku (Nobles) managed their States and the Daimiyo and his heir made all official appointments, collected the revenues, and in all things was lord of his own territories, the Kuwagoku could not intermarry with the Kuinin (common classes), but since the feudal system has been abolished, this custom has been done away with, although this is the first instance of the kind that has as yet taken place.

LAST month, in Iruma Ken, while the people were indulging in the hilarity incident to a great omatsuri, the object of which was to "brush away" all past weaknesses, sins and follies, an officer of the Kencho made a speech to the people, giving them some practical hints about the way in which the Government understood the idea of "brushing away" past follies; and lest he should not be understood, he suggested the very concrete idea of their cutting off their noses. Forthwith, nearly two hundred males, in spite of the lamentations of barbers and pomarum sellers, dissevered their connections with past customs by scissoring off their gun-hammer top-knots.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

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OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from 21 y 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmerts, Christopher Zug.

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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
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Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
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Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

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Incorporated by Act of Assembly.

Capital Stock.....$100.000
Privilege to Increase to.....300.000

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JOHN B. STEWART, Secretary.
JAMES W. ARNOT, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.—James Kelly, J. Morton Hall, George W. Glass, S. M. Kier, John C. Paul, John H. Miller, Robert S. Ramsey, Jas. McMay, Thos. M. King.

The object of this organization, with its powers and privileges, are clearly specified in the Charter of the Company, but may be set forth as follows:

First—That of a "Transporta ion Company" or Fast Freight Line.

Second—That of a "Rolling Stock Company," the purpose of which is to Rent its cars to transportation lines, railroad companies and individuals

Third—That of a "Car Manufacturing Company Establishment," with the additional privilege of making and selling such articles of manufactu as may be deemed profitable.

In view of the extent of the enterprise and demand for interest therein, the Board decided under the privilege of their Charter, to increase the Capital Stock to $300,000; about $200,000 of which is already ascribed. The remaining $100.000 is now offered to the public on the following favorable terms: Ten per cent. (10 p. c.) to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance to be paid at the discretion of the Board, but in no case to exceed ten per cent. per month. Prospectus, Charter and Mineral Lots, to which you may be ad by applying at the office of the Company, 167 Wood street. Subscriptions received by either of the undersigned.

S. M. KIER, 269 Liberty St.
J. C. PAUL, Manager, Wilkinsburg.
J. W. ARNOT, Treas., 167 Wood St., Pitts.

Hazard Powder Company's

SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD,

AT LOW PRICES.

Safety Fuse constantly on hand.

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WINDOW GLASS.

SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL.
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand cases on short notice. We select the best Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and first avenue.

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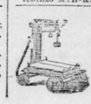

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Howe Standard,
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SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A McCLURG,
36 Wood street.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE W. SMALLEY and John Russel Young are among the Commissioners to Vienna.

MISS ABBY HUTCHINSON, of the "Hutchinson Family," has just been married in Minnesota to Mr. S. G. Anderson.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA is shortly going to Rome with the Prince of Asturias to have the youth confirmed by the Pope.

THE queenly widows of England, Victoria and Eugenie, vie with each other in the regularity with which they visit their husband's tombs.

THE South Bend *Tribune* predicts that there will come a popular reaction in favor of Mr. Colfax, which will finally elevate him to the Presidency of the United States.

MRS. MYRA CLARK GAINES, who has just won another lawsuit in New Orleans, was born in Philadelphia in 1806. Her father was an Irishman and her mother a Frenchwoman.

SIR CHARLES MANNING, an Irish baronet, has come over to hunt buffaloes. Hunting buffaloes is very much like riding into a farmer's herd of domestic cattle and popping them over.

MME. RISTORI lately acted in Rome for the benefit of sufferers by the inundation of the plains of Ferrari. She appeared in the third act of "Mary Stuart." The receipts were 6,885 francs.

JOHN T. PICKETT, who sold the rebel archives to the United States Government, last summer, says he has given the money received therefor to the poor widows and orphans of the rebel soldiers.

THE Cincinnati *Times* says: "General Hawley, of Connecticut, is re-elected to Congress by a larger majority than ever. He is one of the few who earnestly opposed and declined the salary steal."

WHEN William Lloyd Garrison was in England, the Duchess of Sutherland requested him to sit to a celebrated crayon artist. About the same time a price had been put upon his head by some of the Southern fire-eaters.

A VERMONT widower, aged seventy-six, who has buried two wives, has just married his first love, a widow, whom untoward circumstances prevented his marrying in his youth. He has lived a widower thirty years; she a widow less than twelve months.

WE have authority from Mr. Thomas Murphy to deny the report about an engagement between his son and the daughter of the President. Mr. Murphy says the report originated in the newspapers, and both families felt aggrieved to see so much made out of it, when it has no foundation in fact.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

MISS ANNIE MYERS, the young lady who christened the new American steamship Indiana in Philadelphia the other day, is the daughter of one of the leading citizens of that place, and conspicuous in fashionable society. Miss Emily Schonberg will, is is stated, officiate in the same capacity when the next steamer is launched, in June.

MISS LILLY FREMONT is unprepossessing in the extreme. She is dumpy in figure, pallid in complexion, devoid altogether of the attractions of either father or mother. She is said, however, to be accomplished, and is a remarkable horse-woman, which last attainment is worthy a word or two, from its rarity among American women.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

SECRETS OF BEAUTY.

Beauty is a gift bestowed on woman, with which to gladden the eye and heart of man. Have not poets sung it from olden times? Do they not sing it still. That is the cardinal fact, who possess the happy boon. Beauty may be in the head, the eye, the hand—but there is an all-pervading form, with a soft, pearly like complexion, a woman is always lovely, and this may be produced at the age of sixty with as little trouble as a great exemple can be acquired, and it can be always done. The secret is a few drops of blood pure. Should pimples, blotches or eruptions of any kind, or a sickly hue of the skin, avoid cosmetic applications, for remember, the trouble is in the blood. Purify the blood by using the sanative Panacea Wafers of James, and be among the number of those who are asked where they get those rosy cheeks. Price, $1 25 per bottle.

AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

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FOURTH FLOOR

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Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.

Having largely increased our Stock of Carpets this week, we have now on hand a very complete line in

Brussels Carpets, rich and handsome designs.
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This Depar ment will be found to embrace all the latest novelties in all the above, which are

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MARKET STREET,

Invite the attention of close cash buyers to their lines of Notions, Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, White Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Lace Goods, Handkerchiefs, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Silks, Dress Goods, Domestic Dry Goods, Millinery and Straw Goods.

The Largest Assortment to be had anywhere, at LOWEST EASTERN FIGURES.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

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197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.

New and Choice Stock for the Present Season.

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STREET JACKETS for Young Ladies, Cashmere Jackets, Dolmans, Talmas, and other Novel Styles. POLONAISES, in Cashm re and silk, embroideries and braided. In addition to our regular stock in these goods, we shall receive by Saturday's Express a choice line from Berlin.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

BLACK DRESS SILKS, from $7 down to $1 25 per yard. Special attention is called to our own make of

Cashmere Satin Finish Silks,

As they have been thoroughly tested by our trade, and always give satisfaction.

We also offer a new line of STRIPED SUMMER SILKS at special bargains. Also Plain and Colored Silks in all the new and delicate tints now in vogue. Trimming Silks in all shades and qualities.

EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS.

Another lot of those cheap Hamburgs, of our own importation, in new patterns, just opened.
Real Swiss Muslin Embroideries, Skirtings, Cambric and Nainsook Bands, Infants' Waists, Striped and Plain Victoria Lawns, Nainsook in striped, barred and plain.

Fine French Swiss Mulls, Embroidered Piques, Striped and Diced Piques, Irish Linen, Linen Lawns, French Dimity, &c.

LACE GOODS.

Black Lace Points, Jackets, Sashes, Antoinette Capes, Veils in all the new shapes, Collarets, Baby Caps, Fichus, Tidies, and all kinds of Real and Imitation Laces by the yard. Real Chantilly Lace Flounces in extra fine quality. Bridal Illusions and Vellings.

FINE MUSLIN UNDERGARMENTS,

In Night Wrappers, Toilet Sacques, Chemises and Pantalette, and Dress Skirts; Infant Robes, Dresses and Night Wrappers.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' and Children's Spring and Summer Vests and Drawers, in Gauze, Gossamer and Silk.

STOCKINGS—In Balbriggan, Lisle Silk and Cotton, in White, Brown, Brown Mixed and Fancy Colors,

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest rates.

Drafts executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

A system of BANKS, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest owed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscription Books Still Open

FOR THE

U. S. 5 PER CENT.

Funded Loan.

The best opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,

H. D. DAVIDSON,	W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN,	C. FULLANSBEE,
JOHN F. SCOTT,	J. S. REYMER,
J. H. ROBLAND,	H. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ISIDORE COBLENS,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.

OFFICE—No. 58½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

C. HANSON LOWE.....JAS. S. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, Government Securities, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the finest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, in sums to suit.

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS,

AND MORTGAGES.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 12, 1873.

Our money market has ruled rather closer to-day, as a result of compressing two day's business into one, for although yesterday was a legal holiday, yet business men were to be found in their offices and issued their checks as on any other day. Thus the banks to-day had to pay the checks of two days, taking from them an unusual amount of cash to-day. The cash paid yesterday we don't see the use of having these holidays, if no business but that of banking pays any attention to it. If it is to be a holiday and business is to cease, let it be thoroughly observed or not at all.

An effort is being made in New York to prosecute the lenders of money for exacting usurious interest, and there is in consequence considerable excitement in Wall street. A new dodge was introduced a few days ago to avail of the high rates without incurring the liability of indictment under the usury laws. When 7 per cent. and interest was a bid without eliciting a response, a broker for that sum would lend him $10,000 at 7 per cent. The bet was immediately taken and the broker lost his $50, but obtained his loan at legal interest, while the lender realized 5 per cent. and interest for his share of the $10,000. In reference to these usurious rates the Boston Post well says: The ruinous uncertainty into which all branches of legitimate business are thrown by a clique of gold gamblers is an anomaly in the state of any civilized country in this century, and its continuance is a positive public disgrace. We look around us and see enterprising but careful business men, who order an important article when gold is one hundred and ten, and find, on settling, that they must purchase it at one hundred and twenty-five, and that their entire orders which were assumed at the lower rate, must be settled for upon the basis of the higher. One such jump in the price of gold as that is enough to sweep away a merchant's legitimate profits for six months. There exists no temptation of a financial character more effectively conceived for breaking up trade and commerce and putting an end to confidence in all the plans of exchange. It is really a struggle between the gold speculators for their piratical profits, and the business community for its regular subsistence. And upon this struggle business depends the value of production, for without uninterrupted exchanges all products lie still for lack of transportation. It is the most effective way to make the markets of the world by bringing producer and consumer together and make the predatory class that are leagued against trade are equally the enemies of all who depend upon its prompt and beneficient offices.

The New York Bank statement is as follows:

Loans, decrease	$2,000
Specie, increase	469,000
Legal tenders, decrease	552,300
Deposits, decrease	787,800
Circulation, increase	1,400

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	118	118¾
U. S. Sixes—1881.		117¾
" —coupons	120¾	120¾
5-20's—1862	117¾	117¾
5-20—1864.	118	118
1865.	119	119¼
" 1865 new.	117	117¾
" 1867.	118¾	118¾
" 1868—coupons.	117¾	117¾
10-40s—coupons.	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's.	113¾	113¾
New 5 per cent		

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	102	101
Erie	65¾	65¾
R. H. & S.	30¾	30¾
C. C. C. & I. C.	93	93
St. Paul	59	58¾
Canton	90	
Michigan Southern.	91¾	91¾
Do. Central	103½	103½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	96¾	96¾
Rock Island.	109¾	109¾
North Western Common.	88	88
Do. preferred	88	88
Pacific Mail	57	56¾
Western Union Telegraph.	86¾	85¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	43¾	44¾
Toledo Pacific.	84¾	84¾
Toledo & Wabash.	69¾	69¾
Fort Wayne	96	96
Adams Express.	97¾	97¾
American Express.	67	66¾
U. S. Express.	52½	52½
Marions.	12¾	12¾

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	97
Readings	119¾
Pittsburgh Co. of N. J.	94
Oil Creek	59½
Lehigh Valley	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	29
Lehigh Navigation	73
Pittsburgh's	98
Allegheny Valley 7-30	94
Central Transportation	12

NEW YORK, April 12, 1873.

The money market was unusually stringent to-day, and after opening at 6 c. advanced to 9, but just previous to three o'clock, when nearly all bank accounts were made up, the rate of interest dropped to plain 7 per cent. Money lenders took several "new departures" to-day in the disposition of their funds, almost entirely abolishing street dealings, and in their place was a go business in "working stocks," that is, parties with money taking stocks at cash and selling them back in the regular way. Others again were loaning money at 7 per cent. for large capitalists and disposition of city bank and trust company shares as the time for the gold and currency sales drew near. Rates were somewhat nominal at 10@12 for prime bankers' sixty days, and sterling at 9@10 for sight. Gold was active and firm, ranging from 118¾ to 119¼, with a final reaction to 118¾. The balance sheet read in a manner that has become a fixture in the history of legal tenders, when the amount of legal tenders decreased $1,400 during the week, and deposits $787,800 less than the week previous. Clearings were from 6a to 7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings of the Gold Exchange Bank $26,226,000. The Government market was dull to-day at 5,000 on account of interest, and $7,500 in the Thursday's quotations. The outstanding sold tenders to-day were $44,313,327, against $44,315,727 on Saturday, and $44,315,727 on Friday. Bids were somewhat nominal at 10¾ for prime bankers' sixty days, and sterling at 9@9¾

Very Latest News.

NEW YORK.

The Erie Investigation—Jay Gould on the Stand—Railway Bonds Obtained Fraudulently—A Cruel Joke on Italians—O'Kelley's Imprisonment in Cuba—Sale of Georgia Bonds—A Bank Cashier Absconded—Two More Brutal Murders.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1873.

The Erie Investigation.

Jay Gould, in the Erie investigation to-day, testified that he sent $2,000 to Clinton county for a member of the Assembly and $5,000 to the Republican Committee of the Steuben county District to secure the nomination of the right man. The candidates were in the habit of coming to him for subscriptions. He could give no information about $131,000 paid Tweed, and did not know why James Fisk, Jr., was paid $61,000 for legal services, unless to pay lawyers. Vouchers for $60,000, $44,000 and $100,000 were signed by him in 1870 for legal services, but did not know what the services were; did not know the amount paid Tweed, nor for what services; understood all the Directors received money in March, 1872, for legal services, or something; $720,000 was expended at that time; gave Senators Madden, Barrower, J. Wood and others, whose names he did not recollect, letters of introduction to Fredericton.

Appeal in Bankruptcy.

Judge Woodruff to-day decided that unless an appeal in bankruptcy, provided for in the eighth section of the bankrupt act, be taken within ten days after the decree is entered, the United States Court acquires no jurisdiction thereby, and he says he is satisfied the act of June, 1872, has not changed the law in this particular.

The Labor Question.

The gas men on a strike had a secret session to-day, and subsequently marched to the funeral of a member of their society. The President, when asked about their meeting, said: "All that was wanted to do is to keep the Passion Days. They think we are all heathen, but we want to keep the end of Lent and bury our dead this afternoon."

Bonds Obtained Fraudulently.

Godet & Co., bankers, notified the Stock Exchange to-day to refuse to receive fifteen New Jersey Central convertible bonds of $1,000 each, numbered from 2744 to 2758, registered in the name of John Mathews. Godet says the bonds were obtained on Thursday by a fraudulent check.

Severe Storm.

The storm to-day has been one of the most severe of the season. The tide was very high, and at the ferries great difficulty was experienced in getting heavily laden trucks on and off the boats. Cellars along the river fronts were flooded. In some instances valuable merchandize was damaged. A large fleet of vessels was detained.

Another Brutal Husband.

Terrence Fitzpatrick brutally beat his wife at their home in Brooklyn last night. Neighbors interfered and held Fitzpatrick while his wife endeavored to escape from the room on the third floor by means of a rope. The line broke, and the woman, falling to the ground, was fatally injured.

Joke on Italians.

During the violent rain storm this morning a large number of poor Italians gathered in front of City Hall, and when the gates were opened they rushed up the steps, where they had been sent there to get work. Of course it was soon ascertained somebody had practised upon them a cruel practical joke.

Weaver's Rights Exemplified.

Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Leonard, tenants at 62 Columbia street, Brooklyn, had a fierce fight, using chairs and domestic crockery in the combat. The result was that Mrs. Murphy was fatally injured and Mrs. Leonard arrested.

The Bank of England vs. Hankey Case.

Judge Woodruff gave an adverse decision to-day in the case of McDonnell, the Bank of England forger, who applied for release on the ground that he was illegally held by Commissioner Gutman.

Brutal Murder.

Three men to-night attacked Charles Schell, of 431 West Forty-second street, in a store at Sixty-second street and Tenth avenue, and cut his throat from ear to ear. The murderers escaped.

NEW YORK, April 13, 1873.

O'Kelley's Imprisonment in Cuba.

A Key West special to the *Herald* says that O'Kelley died on his way to Santiago De Cuba of exhaustion from the close confinement he endured at Manzanillo. Secretary Fish has notified O'Kelley's brother at Hartford, Conn., that he has instructed our Consul General at Havana to use his good offices with the authorities in Cuba to secure the release of O'Kelley to be conducted to Havana, and expresses the hope that they will deal mercifully with him. Vice President Wilson said to a *Herald* reporter yesterday that the Cuban war must not be allowed to come to O'Kelley if it can be consistently prevented. The United States should claim him as its subject.

Easter Sunday Celebration.

Easter Sunday was celebrated with more than usual solemnity in all the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches of this city and Brooklyn to-day. Many churches were decorated with most costly flowers, and the musical selections were unusually attractive. Archbishop McCloskey officiated at three services. The choir consisted of thirty-two voices, accompanied by two organs and a band of thirty-two pieces. St. Patrick's Cathedral solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Archbishop, who also pronounced the Papal benediction.

A Bank Cashier Absconded.

Mr. Cowan, cashier of the City Savings Bank of Hoboken, is said to have absconded with about thirty thousand dollars of bank funds. The surprise of the bank officials at the latest statement was $62,000, leaving about $20,000 to meet contingencies. The deposits foot up one million dollars, chiefly made by the Industrial classes of Hoboken, mostly loaned on bond and mortgage, the remainder in State and township bonds and about thirty thousand in United States bonds. It is believed the defaulter is near at hand and his arrest probable.

A Woman Murdered by a Jealous Husband.

Mrs. Mary McDermott, wife of John McDermott, a laborer residing at 426 West Fifty-second street, was this morning killed by her husband, who in a fit of jealousy dealt her two blows on the head with a sledge hammer. The deed was committed in the presence of three small children of the couple. McDermott, after his arrest, attempted to knock his brains out against the walls of the cell. He was prevented by fleeting wounds which will likely prove fatal.

Silk Robb a Containing Cotton.

It is estimated that the Government has refused eight hundred thousand dollars to importers in consequence of the Secretary of the Treasury's decision that silk ribbon containing a single thread of cotton on the outer edge can only be appraised at fifty instead of sixty per cent.

Sale of Georgia Bonds.

Ten thousand dollars of Georgia State currency seven per cent. bonds were sold at auction yesterday at 50. The gold quarterly seven per cent. bonds of the same State are offered at forty-nine, with past due coupon attached.

FIRES.

Detroit.

DETROIT, MICH., April 12.—About six o'clock this morning a fire broke out in front of the boiler in the basement of the *Tribune* buildings. The rear building, in which were located the engine, presses, job, composing and editorial rooms, were in a short time completely gutted. The *Tribune* issues $9,000 on building and material; insured for $25,000; *Free Press* has estimated loss $18,000; insurance $13,000. The building was also occupied by the *Michigan Farmer*, which loses $7,000. In addition to the above the editor's library, worth $4,000, was burned; covered by insurance. The Calvert Lithographing Company, who occupy the upper floors in the front part of the building, lose on stock $40,000; insurance $15,000. The *Commercial Advertiser* loses $7,000; insurance $2,000.

Parkersburg.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—A fire at Parkersburg, West Virginia, destroyed the dwelling of Mrs. Neal McConnie, occupied by Philip Delmeyer. A son of the latter, aged nine years, ouinid not be rescued, and was burned to death.

Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, April 12.—Todd & Ritcher's jute and hemp mill was burned this morning. Loss about $75,000; insurance $50,000. By this fire one hundred and thirty hands are thrown out of employment.

Boston.

BOSTON, April 12.—The New England Organ Factory and Cossey & Sayer' moulding shop, of Wareham street, were burned this morning. Loss $80,000; insured.

OBITUARY.

Chas. J. Wyeth.

CAIRO, April 12.—Chas. J. Wyeth, a well known citizen of Chicago, was arrived here yesterday en route to New Orleans, died of consumption at the St. Charles Hotel this morning. The remains will be taken to Chicago for interment.

N. Kingo Heroawa.

NEW YORK, April 12.—N. Kingo Heroawa, a young Japanese policeman studying in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, died on Wednesday, and will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery at his own request.

Dr. H. Cummings.

WHEELING, April 12.—Dr. H. Cummings, a leading physician of this place, died of pneumonia at four o'clock this morning, at his residence, four miles below here.

Mary Girardin.

PARIS, April 12.—Mary Girardin died yesterday, of apoplexy.

MARINE NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The steamship Calabria, from Liverpool, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, April 12.—The Abyssinia, from New York, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 12.—The Leipsig, from Baltimore, has arrived.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The steamers Adriatic, Spain and City of Washington, from Liverpool, have arrived.

HOME NEWS.

European Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 140 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

N. G. Lloyd line steamer Main, at New York;
Cardiff line steamer Arragon, at Bristol;
Cunard line steamer Abyssinia, at Queenstown;
Steamer Colorado, at Liverpool.

Payne in Suspense.

Saturday morning Stephen Payne, of Philadelphia, the alleged counterfeiter, was brought before Commissioner McCandless for the purpose of having his bail fixed, but Mr. E. B. Carnahan, who appeared for him, stated that he was not prepared to make application for release on bail, but that such an application would be made this week. The defendant was accordingly remanded to jail to await the further order of the Court.

Sudden Death.

Last evening Mrs. Susan Sheafer, died suddenly from apoplexy at her residence on Center avenue. She was in the 64th year of her age, but apparently in her usual health. In the Communion services, and at half past seven in the evening her demise occured. She was the mother of Colonel James Sheafer, and mother-in-law to W. W. Wattles, the well known Fifth avenue jeweler. Mrs. Sheafer was a most estimable Christian lady, and esteemed for her general kindness of character and unobtrusive piety.

Yesterday's Fire.

Yesterday morning about half-past two o'clock, a fire was discovered in the Black Diamond Steel Works of Messrs. Park Bros. & Co., in the Twelfth ward, opposite the old fair grounds. An alarm was sounded from box 65, to which the department were prompt in responding. Some little difficulty was experienced in getting a sufficient supply of water at first, but this was soon overcome, and the flames were extinguished, with a loss of about three thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance. During the fire Chief Engineer White, while in an unpleasant proximity to the flames, met with an accident which will necessitate the purchase of a new overcoat.

A Good Report.

The first annual report of the United States Building and Loan Association of Pittsburgh has just been made public and certainly presents a healthy condition for the consideration of the fortunate stockholders. On a capital of about $16,000, there has been a profit made of over $50,00, a net gain of over $10 per share, with the company still owning some of the finest suburban property in the vicinity of the two cities, and its stockholders have received all the accommodations they demanded, showing its high appreciation. Much of the credit of this success is owing to the exertions of the President, Mr. Joseph M. Gazzam, who has been indefatigable and efficient in the management of affairs.

Divorces Applied For.

There were four applications for divorce on Saturday in the Court of Common Pleas. Eliza Whitely made application to disunite from Hugh Whitely because he had deserted her for two years. Their connubial happiness extended many thousand one year. Sarah Cook says she was married to J. M. Cock and lived a month with him, when he disappeared. Mary J. Geiger says George W. Geiger, who promised to love, cherish and protect her, has forgotten to do so for the last three years, and been frequently found in the work house. Anna Cough says her matrimonial happiness with Henry Cough lasted only a month, and she wanted to let him go free forever.

Subpœnas were awarded in all the cases.

The Water Committee.

A meeting of the Water Committee of Councils was held on Saturday evening, to take action in regard to the trouble at the Water Works. George Pollansbee Esq. was called to the chair. On motion of Mr. Thompson a committee of five were appointed to act in connection with the superintendent, Mr. James Atkinson, in directing the repairs. The following members were appointed on the committee: Henry Kidd, Allegheny City, Pa.; Thompson Bell, C. Rayburn, John Moore, and W. B. Hunter. This committee organized at once, and made an examination of the condition of the works, and directed the superintendent to proceed with the repairs already begun, and to push the work as rapidly as possible.

The Cluley Case.

The investigations into the affairs of the absent merchant, Mr. W. H. Cluley, have now come to something like a definite conclusion, and the exact financial status has been ascertained. The total liabilities aggregate, according to the final returns, $135 000, of which $40,000 is put down as bad. The amount of the indebtedness was held a few days ago, when Messrs. Samuel Cluley and U. Thompson were appointed assignees. There is as yet no clue as to the whereabouts of the absconder, but there is very little doubt entertained that the affair is being thoroughly investigated and the knowing ones hint at new developments, to be forthcoming in a few days, which may put a somewhat different and more interesting phase on the case.

PERSONAL.

***Senator Z. Chandler, of Michigan, and wife were registered at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday, en route West.

***Mr. Alexander Chambers, wife and family and Joseph Leech, left for New York on last evening preparatory to leaving for a tour through Europe and the Continent. They will visit the Exposition at Vienna during the summer. Mr. James Chambers accompanied the party to New York.

***On Friday evening, Mr. George Alexander, the popular conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was waited upon at his residence by a beautiful gold badge, from some of the members of the Legislature, who, on their way home, took occasion to express to him their regard for his and their appreciation of his gentlemanly conduct.

THE "JUDICIARY" REPORT.

The Lawyers Again in Council—The Present System in Allegheny County Approved.

The second meeting of the members of our county Bar in reference to the Judiciary Committee report to the Constitutional Convention was held Saturday afternoon in the District Court Room. Judge Hampton presided, and Thomas Marshall, Esq., offered a resolution providing that the present judicial system of this county remain unchanged. The offered considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. Marshall, Duff, Swartzwelder and others.

His Honor Judge Stowell being called upon to state his views in relation to a change in the Orphan's Court said it was his opinion that in view of the fact of the heavy press of important business in the Common Pleas Court and the burden imposed on the shoulders of the Common Pleas Judges a change should be made in respect to this system, and one separate Judge at least placed in charge of the Orphan's Court. He therefore amended his resolution so as to read "no change to be made in the civil jurisdiction of the Common Pleas and District Courts," which being put to a vote was carried by a large majority.

Thomas M. Bayne offered a resolution providing for the election of the Judges of the Supreme Court and hereafter, instead of their appointment by the Government, which was also carried, after which the meeting adjourned finally.

THE CITY HOSPITAL.

Meeting of the Committee on Saturday.

A meeting of the Committee on the proposed City Hospital was held on Saturday afternoon. The Sub-Committee through Mr. Edwards reported that they had consulted with the agent of Mr. Schoenley, in regard to waiving the restrictions against the reception of patients with infectious diseases in the Twelfth Ward Hospital. A full claim was provided, which gave the Managers power to build and have charge, but Mr. Dalzell gave similar authority. The Committee also had a consultation with John Harper, Esq., President of the Board of Managers. He informed them that the Managers were merely trustees for the contributors to the Hospital, and had no power to transfer the property. The Committee suggested that city patients could be received there at very low rates, and that it would be cheaper to pursue that course than to construct a general hospital. They further reported that they had considered a number of sites, but were prepared to recommend any one of those examined. They thought the city should purchase ground in some locality in the rural districts where a pest house could be erected, and that the present building need not be an expensive one, but such a structure was needed and should be erected without delay.

On motion the report was made a resolution was submitted asking Councils to give the Committee authority to make the purchase of sufficient ground for the purpose. This was adopted, and will be reported to Councils for action today.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—This evening Miss Carlotta Le Clercq, the world wide famous actress commences a short engagement at this house, appearing in the character of *Pauline* in the "Lady of Lyons." Mr. J. Newton Gotthold, enacting *Claude Melnotte*. In this play Miss Le Clercq is said to have no superior living.

ENGLISH OPERA opens this evening at the Academy of Music, with Berdi's Grand Romantic Opera of "Il Trovatore." This opera calls out the strength of the entire company and they appear to-night with the advantage of a week's rest, having laid by the past week. The part of "Azucena" is one of Mrs. Bowman's best, in which she never fails to delight her hearers. The entertainment is said will be first-class throughout those who have not yet secured their seats should do so at this morning as the house no doubt will be crowded.

LIBRARY HALL.—This evening Miss Jane Coombs, assisted by a first class dramatic company, appears this evening as "Lady Gay Spanker" in "London Assurance." We anticipate crowded houses every evening during the engagement, as there is no more deserving actress than Miss Coombs.

ADA AMERICAN THEATRE.—This afternoon and evening Manager Aims will be the recipient of a complimentary benefit tendered him by his friends in this city. A host of volunteers are announced, and an unusually fine programme is offered for the occasion.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—This evening Mr. Jos. M. Wheeler, Treasurer of the establishment, will be the recipient of a complimentary benefit. Several prizes are offered for dancing, etc.; a choice bill of novelties will be presented.

Parties desiring to purchase Carpets at prices below competition, and from a stock unsurpassed in variety and elegance, will find it to their interest to call on Messrs. Welty Bros., No. 115 Federal street, Allegheny. 2

BREVITIES.

....Be saving of water.

....The new lock-up is to be finished in June.

....Easter was ushered in with pleasant weather.

....There is as yet no relief in the water stringency.

....A pedestrian match is talked of at Lawrenceville.

....Pandora's Box—That of the Odd Fellows' Savings Bank.

....Temperance Alliance meets to-day at 11 o'clock A. M.

....Nearly all the saloons in the city sported open back-doors yesterday.

....This week promises to be exceedingly interesting in the amusement line.

....The supreme Lodge K. of P., meets in Richmond Va., on the 16th of this month.

....The alarm of fire at midnight on Saturday night from box 51, resulted from a burning chimney.

....A wrestling match and a foot race monopolize the attention of the sporting fraternity at present.

....A dance house on Fifth avenue was closed up on Saturday evening by the Mayor. No arrests.

....Several ladies were relieved of their pocket-books on Saturday evening at the Union Depot by pick-pockets. No arrests.

....Hall-ways and alleys in the vicinity of drinking saloons, seemed to be quite an attractive centre for young men yesterday—perhaps because water is scarce.

....Randolph Johnson, colored, is charged before Alderman McMasters with embezzling $22 50, the proceeds of the sale of tickets from an entertainment by a lodge of Odd Fellows.

....Officer Rivers last evening placed in the lock-up W. T. Dundon, who is charged before Alderman Humbert by Margeret Leo with abandonment. He will have a hearing to-day.

....The hearing in the gambling cases of Newell and Riggs which came up before Alderman Anderson on Saturday afternoon was postponed until Wednesday afternoon in order to obtain witness for the prosecution.

....The Governor has the appointment of three Commissioners to Vienna for whose expenses $6,000 has been appropriated by the Legislature. As might be expected there are numerous applicants for the position.

....The Sunday *Times* made its appearance yesterday enlarged and in a bright new dress, including an attractive heading that gives it a much more "taking" appearance. The new dress is a decided improvement over the old, and the paper looks well.

....There was an unusual amount of drunkeness apparent upon the streets yesterday, and there were so many arrests made during the day that the Mayor was compelled to have an extra hearing in the afternoon in order to rid the lock-up and make room for the usual night quota.

....A bill in equity was filed Saturday morning in the Prothonotary's office by Martin Sebert, Nicholas Seibert and Philip Eichenlaub against Miss Sarah S. McCormick. The suit is in relation to a certain piece of property located in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, and known as the Hope Cotton Mills lot.

....The Council Committee on Wooden Buildings met on Saturday afternoon, but transacted no other business than to recommend the passage of three or four ordinances for the control of wooden buildings. The Committee will next first Thursday of each month at 7½ o'clock P. M., as the time for the regular meetings.

....The match factory of John Wolff on Ohio street extension, Allegheny, was destroyed by fire early this morning. An alarm was rung and the firemen promptly responded, but despite their efforts the building was completely destroyed and the machinery damaged to a considerable extent. Cause of the fire unknown.

....The Allegheny or Duquesne landing is sadly in need of a Master. If Councils will notice the sad condition of this landing, the condition of the pavements and sidewalks along the above, they would make haste to provide an officer to take charge of it. A vigilant and faithful Wharf Master would make this landing a source of considerable revenue.

....On Saturday afternoon the Board of Health held a regular meeting at which H. H. McCormick, Esq., was elected Solicitor to the Board, at a salary of $200 a year. Bills were also ordered for bills of Bakewell & Marthens, J. R. Weldon, Wm. McCallum, and Mercy Hospital. Suits were ordered to be brought against several parties for violation of the health laws.

....On Saturday afternoon a hearing was had before Mayor Blackmore, in the case of J. Kelly, Superintendent of the Wash Ball Coal Company, charged with a violation of the city ordinance, in running cars on Liberty street between the hours of ten A. M., and three P. M. Mr. Thompson was the only witness examined, and judgment in $50 and costs was imposed. Thos. S. Bigelow, Esq., city attorney, appeared for the city, and John Dalzell, Esq., for the company. The penalty took up a good deal.

....On Thursday evening Allegheny Councils granted Charles Davis, Esq., their City Engineer, a three months leave of absence, to attend the Vienna Exposition. As an able gentleman remains to Mr. Davis' visiting the World's Fair as one of the fifteen skilled artists appointed by the President to represent the United States, we feel thank," and say he is a pleasant one. Mr. Davis, we doubt not, will fill the position with credit to himself and the country he represents.

....A petition was presented in the District Court Saturday morning by Rebecca Gallagher, praying the Court to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Henry Corbler, Superintendent of the Work House, commanding him to produce before the Court the body of one John Gallagher, her son, who she alleges is confined in the Work House without just cause or lawful warrant or authority of law. The Court granted a writ, returnable April 14, 1873, at nine o'clock.

....Mr. Thomas Hogan, of Cumberland, Md., had a narrow escape from death on Friday morning. He was crossing the track at that place, near the Queen City Hotel; a train of empty coal cars sanding in the way, he thought he would be in time to get over between them before they would start. While going over the train was suddenly put in motion, and he was thrown between the cars, being caught by the brake rod. He was drawn some twenty feet before the train was stopped. His head was badly cut, and his body terribly crushed that amputation was found necessary.

....On Saturday a bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court by the attorneys of Mrs. Sarah F. Sims, against Mr. Sims and Miss La Rocque and Mrs. Sims, his wife, formerly Mary C. Price. In the bill it is alleged that a partnership in the general foundry business at the Bellair Foundry existed between plaintiff and defendant, W. H. Sims and Mrs. Price, from 1865 until December 1872, when W. H. Sims died. The plaintiff now desires a full settlement of the partnership accounts, she believing that the defendant overdrew her share of the profits. The Court issued the usual preliminary order.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED:

137,070. Steam Lubricator. William Gowenlock, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.

137,073. Steam Lubricator. William Hamilton, Erie, Pa.

137,079. Car Brake. John L. Knowlton, Sharon Hill, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to William E. Walton, same place.

137,093. Hand Cultivator. George W. Rue, Hamilton, Ohio.

137,101. Organ Treadle. John A. Smith, Erie, assignor to New Era Organ Company, North East, Pa.

137,102. Reed Organ Stop Action. John A. Smith, Erie, assignor to New Era Organ Company, North East, Pa.

137,104. Machine for Grinding Metal Castings. George H. Spencer, York, Pa., assignor to himself and George P. Sawyer, same place.

137,105. Horse Collar Fastening. Silas H. Sparger, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

137,106. Clasp for Preventing Ingrowing of Toe Nails. Edward E. Stedman, Ravenna, Ohio.

137,116. Mill Pick. Thomas R. Way, Springfield, Ohio, assignor of one-half his right to William H. Reeves, same place.

137,121. Car Coupling and Engine. Thomas Beard, Freeport, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to John C. McClelland, same place.

137,125. Cupola and other Metallurgic Furnaces. Hugo Bachmann, Pittsburgh, Pa.

137,139. Molasses Pitcher Top. George P. Lang, Jr., Allegheny City, Pa., assignor to Lang and Lauter, same place.

137,157. Oil Gas for Heating. Patent from Petroleum. John K. Trunx, Pittsburgh, Pa.

137,161. Washing Machine. Benjamin A. Williams, Byron, Ohio.

137,177. Washing Machine. Henry H. Case, Berea, Ohio.

137,196. Self Tamping Torpedo. Montross Gotham, Oil City, Pa.

137,197. Carriage Spring. Charles S. S. Griffing, Salem, Ohio.

137,201. Sad Iron. John Hewitt, Pittsburgh, Pa.

137,206. Washing Machine. Fletcher Hulet, Berea, Ohio.

137,222. Apparatus for Producing Bromine from Bittern, &c. Gottlieb Leyer and John A. Winer, Pomeroy, Ohio.

137,225. Car Coupling. Henry E. Marchand, Pittsburgh, Pa.

137,234. Washing Machine. Adriel O'Dell, Berrytus, Ohio.

137,238. Car Coupling. Adam Pritz, Dayton, Ohio.

137,240. Feather Renovator. James B. Riley, Money, Pa.

137,242. Water Wheel. Benjamen Roof, Zoar, Ohio.

137,248. Rain Water Cut Off. Jerome W. Wetmore, Erie, Pa.

137,271. Reversible Knob Latch. Andrew F. Whiting, Crestline, Ohio.

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LETTER FROM LIMA.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

LIMA, O., April 10, 1873.

Railroads work marvellous changes. The pioneers who threaded the forests of Allen county less than forty years ago, and who then came in daily contact with the Indians, whose hunting grounds covered this and the adjoining counties, little dreamed of the strange transformations which would be wrought in the lifetime of a single generation. Many a boy who, by the light of the log fire, poured over the pages of the Arabian Nights, forgetting the toils of the day in the enchanting stories of Aladdin's lamp, now, in the prime of his manhood, looks out upon even more wonderful transformations wrought by the modern railway. The war-whoop of the savage has given way to the shrill whistle of the locomotive; the lumbering stage coach to the swift car—a palace on wheels; the rude log cabin with its puncheon, to the elegant mansion, carpeted with the products of foreign looms; and the dense forest, broken only by the path of the wild beast or the hunter, to the highly cultivated farm, turning its green bosom to the sun, or to the busy town or thrifty city. The completion of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad inaugurated a new era in the history of Northern Ohio, and poured forth thousands of population and millions of wealth.

Prominent among the towns thus benefitted is Lima, the county seat of Allen county. Added to the advantages incident to being the county seat, it is the centre of a rich agricultural district. Three railroads, the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Lake Erie and Louisville, and the Dayton and Michigan, afford ample facilities for trade and travel. As a consequence, trade and travel have followed. The shops of the Dayton and Michigan road are located here, and they, an extensive paper mill, and other establishments give employment to a large number of men, and constantly adding to the wealth of the place. The present population is five thousand five hundred, a number which will be doubled by the close of the present decade. Four well conducted banks, four large and elegant school buildings, stores and shops whose capacity seems equal to the demand of much larger places, and the contemplated erection in the near future of a court house to be in keeping with the rapidly increasing wealth and population of the county, are among the evidences of thrift and substantial improvement.

The Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, German Reformed, Disciples, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics have all church organizations and houses of worship. The Catholic church is a large edifice, but lacks in architectural beauty. The gem of the town is the new M. E. church. In process of construction, the basement of which has just been completed, the last Sabbath dedicated with appropriate services to the worship of Almighty God. The edifice is one hundred and two feet in length by fifty-seven in width, built of pressed brick, with stone trimming and slate roof. The spire will be carried to a height of one hundred and sixty feet. When completed it will rank among the church edifices in the State. The architect has given evidence of rare taste, and he and the Building Committee, and Board of Trustees deserve the thanks of the entire community. We may add here that the dedication of the basement on last Sabbath was an occasion of rare interest. The services commenced with an excellent sermon on Saturday evening, by Rev. J. Henderson, under whose pastorate the building was commenced. On Sabbath morning and also on Sabbath evening the pulpit was occupied by Rev. I. C. Pershing, of your city, President of the Pittsburgh Female College, under whose superintendency the services were conducted. A children's meeting was held in the afternoon and addresses were delivered by Rev. J. Henderson; Rev. Hardesty, of the Williamstown street church, in Delaware, O.,—one of the excellent men of the Conference, and also by Rev. Thomas Wilson, one of he pioneers who helped to lay the foundation of Methodism in this section, and who is held in loving esteem by thousands. Most efficient aid was rendered during the day by the present genial and accomplished pastor, Rev. C. Wilson. A. S. Knight the Presiding Elder of the district, Rev. A. Harmount, diffident almost to a fault, and a man of great worth and decided ability, was present also. It was a day that will be long remembered by the citizens of Lima.

We omitted to state that the total cost of the building will be about forty thousand dollars. A collection of five thousand dollars was asked for, and in response to the call upwards of seven thousand three hundred were contributed. Prominent among the contributors was B. O. Faurote, Dr. G. G. Hackadorn, F. Ashton, Sr., F. Ashton, Jr., H. W. and J. Watt, D. C. & J. Tirrill, L. A. Baxter, Esq., A. N. Seeds, and the Lima Gas Company. The architect, Mr. Tirrill and the ladies, the congregation are indebted for one of the most beautiful and well planned churches we have seen for years.

C.

EASTER IN THE CHURCHES.

The Floral Decorations—The Music—The Collections.

The services in the churches yesterday were of a character appropriate to the joyous Easter time, and in many of them the occasion was one of more than ordinary interest. In the Catholic and Episcopal Churches especially great preparations had been made for the day's services and the floral decorations were very elaborate, while the music was particularly fine. There was hardly a church but what presented, or partook of, a holiday appearance, and for which special efforts had been put forth to render the Easter services as fine and attractive as possible. Not a hotel was more particularly in the Episcopal churches were very elaborate—this feature being carried on in no less a scale than had been the arrangements for the music.

The good influences of the day were made practically manifest in the matter of the collections which now taken up on such occasions. In nearly every instance these ranged high, attesting that the devotion of the people reached as far down as their pockets, and was of a thoroughly practical character. The church has not been arranged